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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,710. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1895.—THREE PARTS.—14 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE DATE IS MR. PLATT'S

Republican Committee Names Sept. 17 for the State Convention.

SARATOGA IS THE PLACE OF MEETING

A Few Platt Nails Driven into the Political Coffin in Which Mr. Belden Is Said to Be.

THE CHIEFTAIN CAME, SAW, DEPARTED

Went Back to His Own Affairs Half an Hour Before the Meeting—The War in Syracuse.

The Republican State Committee began the campaign of 1895 with a ratification meeting yesterday.

It ratified the date fixed by ex-Senator Platt for the State Convention without so much as a hurrah, and it went through the motions of ordering a call.

The date—Sept. 17—is the one determined at 49 Broadway two weeks ago.

The committee also drove a few Platt nails into the political coffin in which James J. Belden was some time ago placed by the Hendricks faction in Syracuse.

All these proceedings occupied nine minutes by the watch. There never was a more cut and dried affair. Not one of the committeemen expressed any opinion on any subject that came up, and as it was not hot enough to make it worth while to stop very long at the bar, they got away from the Fifth Avenue Hotel a few minutes after the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Platt was one of the earliest arrivals at the hotel in the morning. He found every one unanimous on the question of fixing Sept. 17 as the date of the convention, and as he was assured there was no disposition to break orders, he went away half an hour before the committee met.

The crowd of politicians was not as large as is usual when the committee meets, but what there was of it was entertaining.

The strife between the factions—Platt and anti-Platt—is so bitter that it is worth while watching when prominent men in them come face to face.

One of the early visitors to the hotel was Wilbur F. Wakeman, Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, who wants to enlarge the committee to 150. Mr. Wakeman says such things as come into his mind, and does'nt care much who hears him. He looked over the field a few minutes and observed:

"This is only a dummy committee. The strings that work it are pulled down in 49 Broadway."

That is Mr. Platt's office. Having assigned this as a reason why his scheme should be adopted, he strolled away from the hotel.

Louis F. Payn of Columbia County arrived presently. He wore a white Panama hat and a comfortable smile. In a few minutes he found that everything was working just as he liked, and "for the good of the party," and he went to one of the rear sofas and held a reception.

A newspaper man asked him if he approved Mayor Strong's position on the excise law, and Mr. Payn replied:

"I did'nt know he had a position. What do we countrymen care what you do in New-York."

Brookfield men were few in the corridors until a few minutes before noon, but Platt men were numerous. Fred S. Gibbs came early. Senator Raines was another, and he was followed by Senator Lexow, who has been out in the sunshine until his face is tanned as brown as a piece of leather. Col. Archie E. Baxter, the Clerk of the Assembly, and Col. George W. Dunn, who held that position last year; Garrett J. Benson, the Sergeant at Arms of the Assembly; John Reisenweber, and John H. Gunner of this city; John S. Kenyon of Syracuse, Secretary of the committee; Secretary of State Palmer, who has been indorsed by Albany County Republicans and Mr. Platt for another term, and State Committeeman William Barnes, were early on the ground.

Then came a few Brookfield men, George Simpson among the first. "Uncle" George West of Ballston, wearing a high hat, and carrying his umbrella, passed through the crowd and left the hotel as if he did not care a cent for politicians.

State Commissioner of Public Works Aldridge reached town about 11 o'clock in the morning, and when he entered the hotel he found William Brookfield and Louis F. Payn shaking hands and exchanging good-natured remarks.

Ex-Police Commissioner Michael Kerwin was there, and "Barney" Biglin, and John N. Drake, all former members of the Millholland faction, but of late "drifted apart" somewhat—especially Mr. Kerwin.

Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington was in the corridor. Many years ago he was a member of the New-York Republican Committee, and he took some evident interest in what was going on yesterday. Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota was also in the corridor. Not far away were Samuel Morris of Troy, Assemblymen Abell, Rockwell, and Friday, of Kings, and Hoopes of this city, all anxious to know if there was anything in the wind as to renominations for them.

Warner Miller was in the city, but he kept out of the crowd as if he never again expected to be a candidate for anything. John W. Vrooman was there, and Reuben Fox, and Anderson Lawrence, and many others.

Charles W. Anderson, the private secretary of State Treasurer Colvin, at the head of a delegation of four or five colored men, came early, and there were others.

These politicians, with the members of the State Committee, stood for two hours in the corridors. Their talk was of the driest kind. They lacked every spark of enthusiasm. Each and every one of them knew just as well before the meeting began what was to be done as they did afterward.

Some of them talked of excise legislation, some of the growing crops, and some of the scheme to enlarge the State Committee. Some spoke of their chances for a renomination, and they were the most willing talkers; some bought drinks. There was no life or enthusiasm or interest in the whole business, for every one knew that everything was to go by rote.

Samuel Morris of Troy began to tell par-

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BRAZIL ENLIGHTENS BRITAIN

Trinidad's Discovery by the Portuguese and Frequent Exploration by Brazilian Naval Officers.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, via Galveston, July 30.—The text of the letter of the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Envoy and Minister of Great Britain in Brazil tells the history of the Island of Trinidad, which Great Britain has invaded, and possession of which it presumes to retain.

Trinidad was discovered by the Portuguese in 1501. The English navigator, Dr. Halley, arrived at the island and wrote a description of it in his logbook in 1700. Cook took possession of the island in his Majesty's name in 1781. The Portuguese recaptured Trinidad in 1783, and voluntarily abandoned it in 1795.

visited Trinidad, and the conditions of the island have been studied by the Brazilian Government for development as a part of Brazil's domains.

Enthusiastic cheers greeted the cruiser Newark as it left this port to-day for Trinidad.

FEARS OF SERIOUS TROUBLE.

J. C. Redman Describes Trinidad and Tells Brazil's Claim.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The British occupation of the Island of Trinidad does not seem to have attracted much attention as yet at the State Department, but it is feared in some quarters that it will result in trouble between Great Britain and Brazil. J. C. Redman, who is a brother-in-law of Minister Salvador de Medonça of Brazil and one of the best-informed men in Washington on South American politics, said today:

"The Island of Trinidad is 500 miles east of Rio de Janeiro, and is a desolate mass of rocks, covered with stunted vegetation. I remember reading, a few years ago, of an effort that was being made in New-York City to get up a colony to be planted on this island, which was pictured as a paradise. The colonization scheme was a hoax, of course, and nothing ever came from it, further than the talk in the newspapers. There are records of only four instances in which this island has been visited, and in one of these attempts to land, the sailors succeeded in getting ashore and securing a supply of water.

"No attention has ever been paid to the island, but its possession by Brazil is based on a treaty with Portugal, in which the latter country ceded to Brazil all the islands on that coast. As the Island of Trinidad was a Portuguese possession, it seems to be conclusive that it now belongs to Brazil.

"It does not seem possible that any use could be made of the island, except that for which it is desired by Great Britain, which seeks to establish a cable station on it. The coast is rocky, and there is not even an inlet along its line in which a vessel or boat might seek shelter. It would require an immense expenditure to make this mountain in the sea desirable as a coaling station, but if this were done, by the building of great breakwaters to shelter vessels, it would be an impregnable fortress."

If the colonization scheme which Mr. Redman describes as a hoax is Baron Harden-Hickey's, Mr. Redman may be persuaded that he is mistaken. Baron Harden-Hickey's scheme is serious. There are postage stamps of the Principality of Trinidad. There are none bearing marks of any Post Office in the world, it is true, but philatelists have bought them.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY WAS "DOCKED"

Secretary Herbert Cuts Off Privileges Heretofore Accorded.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Secretary Herbert of the Navy Department has made a ruling, which, if generally adopted in the Government service, will materially decrease the attractions surrounding the position of private secretary.

Secretary Herbert's own private secretary is Louis Harvey Finney, who has just returned from a trip to Europe, which included a visit to Kiel to witness the naval demonstration, with a view, it is said, to gather material for a series of lectures. He was absent two months, and when the Auditor of the department asked Secretary Herbert if Mr. Finney was to be paid his salary for the entire time he was absent, the Secretary replied, with emphasis, it is said, that he was to be credited with the same amount of leave granted to other employes—thirty days, absence over that period to be deducted from his salary.

The decision of Secretary Herbert was received with some surprise, it having been generally accepted and acted on by accounting and other officers, that the time of private secretaries was their own whenever their chiefs were absent. Other unusual privileges have been extended to them in the matter of leave.

Mr. Finney was "docked" $208.33 for his absence over the thirty days' leave granted by law.

CARDINAL GIBBONS IN PARIS

Pope Leo's Commendation of the People of the United States.

PARIS, July 30.—Cardinal Gibbons is still here. He goes to London to-morrow. In an interview to-day with a representative of The United Press, the Cardinal refused to speak of Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Delegate to the United States, or to discuss educational or other questions.

He said, however, that the Pope had expressed the warmest interest in the American Republic, as well as his admiration of the material and intellectual enterprise that characterized its people.

The Pope, he said, had particularly commended the people of the United States for their love of law and order and the spirit of religion that was manifested in many phases of public life, especially the great respect shown by the people for the Lord's Day.

Two Firemen Badly Injured.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 30.—The Fire Commissioners turned in an experimental alarm from a box last night to test the promptness of the department. The test showed its promptness and efficiency, but the lives of two of the best men in the service may be the price of it. Companies Nos. 1 and 2 responded to the alarm. The hose cart from No. 1 Company turned wildly from Broadway into Royden Street, and its momentum sent it careening completely over. Two men were buried under it. They were Assistant Chief Samuel Buzine and Wilkins Bromley, the driver. A hoseman, William B. Jobes, was thrown clear, and escaped serious injury. The other two men were sent to their homes in a patrol wagon. Both are so badly injured that they may die.

Funeral of the President's Coachman.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The funeral of William Willis, President Cleveland's coachman, took place this afternoon. The services were conducted by the Masons, after the body left the church. There was a very large attendance, including many of the officials and employes of the White House, with whom Willis had always been a great favorite. Mr. Sinclair, the White House steward, came from Gray Gables to attend the funeral. President and Mrs. Cleveland sent a large wreath of white flowers and asparagus fern. Col. J. M. Wilson, in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, also sent a handsome floral offering.

A SUCCESSOR TO EHRLICH

Henry C. Botty Is Made a Justice of the City Court.

THE GOVERNOR'S MANY SELECTIONS

Managers for the Long Island Hospital—No Appointments of Supreme Judges—Dr. Fowler Succeeds Dr. Edson.

ALBANY, July 30.—Gov. Morton was in his office several hours to-day. This will be his last visit until September, unless some extraordinary matters recall him from Bar Harbor, where he intends to spend the month of August. Lieut. Gov. Saxton, who will act in the Governor's stead during his absence from the State, wrote a letter telling of his inability to get here today, and suggesting that if any matters requiring Executive action should arise, that he would notify him. Gov. Morton went to Ellerslie to-night. He will go to Bar Harbor Thursday.

Just before leaving his office for the day the Governor gave out a list of appointments made, which, he said, cleared up the deck. Henry C. Botty, whom he named to succeed the late Judge Ehrlich on the New-York City Court bench, is a Platt man, and was strongly indorsed by lawyers and organizations. The Governor's reason for naming Mr. Botty was, as he expressed it, that the necessity for a full bench might arise during the Summer.

The Governor took no action on the designation of Supreme Court Judges who are to sit on the bench of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, under the new Constitutional requirement. It is believed here that he will wait until after the State Conventions are held, that he may see how the land lies before making these designations.

The greatest task the Governor found today was the selection of seven persons as managers of the Long Island State Hospital, under Chapter 628, which provides for the transfer of the dependent insane of Kings County to the care of the State. The law provides that five of the managers must reside in Kings County, and that two must be women. About sixty names were presented, all backed by strong indorsements. The selection fell to the following: For one year, Mrs J. S. T. Stranahan of Brooklyn, known for her interest in charitable matters; for two years, Miss Cornelia King of Jamaica, a relative of ex-Gov. King, and identified with Mrs. Schuyler in charitable work; for three years, Alexander Orr of Brooklyn, a Democrat; for four years, Dr. Evan F. Smith of Brooklyn, who was given the place as a balm to heal the wound caused by Dr. Doty defeating him for Health Officer of the Port of New-York; for five years, Isaac W. Pickford of Brooklyn, who was recommended by the Kings County Republican General Committee; for six years, Theron L. Smith of Smithville, recommended by the Queens County Republican Committee and the County officers, and for seven years, John G. Doubert of Brooklyn, a Republican organization man and a prominent Odd Fellow.

Other appointments were those of Dr. George S. Fowler to the State Board of Health, as the Commissioner representing the City of New-York. He succeeds Dr. Cyrus Edson, who recently resigned from the board.

Frank L. Norton of Delhi, to the State Board of Pharmacy.

C. Jones of Fonda, the Commissioner of the United States Deposit Fund for Montgomery County.

Samuel Spencer of New-York City, on the Commission to represent the State of New-York at the Cotton States Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, Ga.

A number of pardon cases came up and were disposed of in one way and another. The Governor signed several National Guard commissions and discharges, among the former that of Robert Taylor Varnum as Major and Assistant Paymaster, to succeed Col. E. L. Judson.

The Governor held several conferences with his legal adviser, C. Z. Lincoln, and from the fact that Mr. Lincoln attended the meeting of the State Civil Service Commission this afternoon, at which the irregular appointments of Superintendent Aldridge and the Capitol Commission were discussed, it is reasonably certain that the Governor has taken steps to have the differences between Mr. Aldridge and the civil service rules patched up. The Governor, it is understood, does not uphold Mr. Aldridge in his course.

Commissioner McKinstry was unable to be present at the meeting of the State Civil Service Commission this afternoon, and after the lists of men placed at work in defiance of law on the canals and Capitol were read, the meeting adjourned until tomorrow without taking any action.

THE NEW JUSTICE.

He Secures from the Governor What He Asked from the Mayor.

Henry C. Botty is a practicing lawyer, with an office at the Bowery and Broome Street. He is forty-five years of age and resides at 59 Third Street. Mr. Botty has for many years been identified with the Republican organization, and has been an active member of the Republican County Committee. When Jacob M. Patterson was a Police Justice and ruled things with an iron hand in the old Seventh Assembly District, Henry C. Botty was regarded as his first lieutenant. He still trains with the Patterson wing of the Republican Party, and has never disguised his fealty to Thomas C. Platt.

Mr. Botty was born in the City of New-York, and was educated in the public schools and the Columbia College Law School. He has practiced law since 1876, and has been a persistent candidate for public office for years. He was twice a candidate for election as a Civil Justice in the Fourth Judicial District, and once for County Clerk, but never secured an election. He was a candidate for appointment by Mayor Strong as Justice of Special Sessions, or City Magistrate, and petitions in his favor for that position were signed by Judges Gildersleeve, Dugro, Bookstaver, Allison, Van Wyck, McCarthy, Newberger, and Conlan, Surrogate Arnold, Assemblymen Hamilton, Andrews, Adler, Halpin, Wilks, Dean, and Hoops, as well as by many other members of the New-York bar.

Mr. Botty has been appointed to fill the unexpired term of the late Chief Justice Simon B. Ehrlich, whose successor will be chosen at the next election. The salary of the office is $10,000 a year. It is already understood that Mr. Botty will be a candidate next Fall for election to the office.

Mr. Botty was indorsed for the appointment made by Gov. Morton, by the German Republican Central Committee of this city, and was also recommended in personal letters from ex-Judge Horace Russell, Judge McAdam, Judge Bischoff, Edward Lauterbach, James A. Blanchard, ex-United States Marshal John W. Jacobus, Benno Loewy, ex-Surveyor of the Port George W. Lyon, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, and Gen. Anson G. McCook.

Dr. George B. Fowler.

Dr. George B. Fowler, appointed member of the State Board of Health, lives at 18 East Fifty-eighth Street. He was graduated from the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1871, and has been in active practice since graduation. He is a member of the County Medical Society and the Academy of Medicine, as well as one of the Board of Visitors to Bellevue Hospital and that of the New-York Infant Asylum. He is a Republican.

Dr. Fowler is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon Society, Union League, New-York, and Racquet Clubs, and the New-England and Medical Jurisprudence Societies.

VENEZUELA REVOLUTION DOUBTED

Government Has the Strength to Quell Any Serious Insurrection—Gen. Ramon Ulloa's Mission.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, July 30.—Reports of the revolution in Venezuela appear to be without foundation in fact.

When the steamer Lafayette left La Guayra recently the prevalent opinion was that the Government was strong enough to quell any serious outbreak.

Gen. Ramon Ulloa has been sent on a special mission to ascertain the real condition of affairs on the frontier, and he is expected to return within ten days. He will call at Buenaventura.

A DOLLAR A BUSHEL FOR WHEAT

Farmers of Minnesota and the Two Dakotas Pledging Themselves Not to Sell for Less Than That Price.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 30.—A letter addressed to a farmer in Wright County under date of Minneapolis, and headed "Triple Alliance Headquarters," Circular 3, became public this eevning. It says that over 90,000 farmers in this section have pledged themselves to hoard their wheat. This is the first information that has been received by the public that the farmers are uniting, as they tried to in 1892, for a high price for their cereals. The circular says:

The Triple Alliance of the farmers of the two Dakotas and Minnesota is now a fixed fact. The utmost secrecy must be maintained. It is desired that the importance of this be impressed upon you and all your friends. If a majority or even a respectable minority of the farmers of these three Spring-wheat States will pledge themselves and keep it to themselves to hold their wheat for a dollar a bushel, they will get a dollar a bushel, but if the fact of an alliance leaks out and the wheat gamblers get hold of it, prices will be depressed.

There are three hundred and forty-odd thousand farmers in the three States. Over 90,000 of them have already taken the pledge, and more are taking it daily, as rapidly as the 130 agents can administer oaths to them.

The work is being done satisfactorily, and much more rapidly than it was done in the Winter-wheat States. The movement was inaugurated there in January, and, with an ultimate number of agents, amounting to over 300, 200,000 pledges had been taken up to May 1.

The General Agent of your sub-section is Mr. —— but we want a half-dozen sub-agents. No one can become an agent till he takes the oath. Call on the General Agent and assist him all you possibly can.

Our time is getting short. Not much work has yet been done north of the forty-seventh parallel. Talk to all of your acquaintances whom you can safely talk with and urge upon them to enlist. Urge them to borrow money to pay machinery bills, twine bills, grocery bills, mortgages, and everything they owe. It will pay them in the end. They can pay 5 per cent. a month and still come out ahead.

Anything of importance pertaining to the cause that you may learn we beg of you to communicate to us, but do not write to headquarters. Tell it by word of mouth to a general agent, who will attend to it.

The circular is signed by the "Executive Committee of the Triple Alliance."

THE WHISKY TRUST WILL BE SOLD

Reorganization Committee Not Worried by Greenhut and Morris.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Richard B. Hartshorne, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Whisky Trust, arrived in Chicago to-day and was closeted all the afternoon with counsel for the committee. Advices from New-York to the effect that the Greenhut-Morris faction of the trust would try to stop the sale of Whisky Trust property Aug. 14 were called to Mr. Hartshorne's attention. He said:

The Reorganization Committee has so far accomplished everything it started out to do. The threats of Greenhut and Morris to litigate further are idle, and give the members of the committee no concern whatever.

Attorney Mayer stated the present status of affairs as regards the sale as follows:

The United States Court, July 5, entered a decree of sale. Under that decree the property is now being advertised, and the sale must take place on Aug. 14. Even the Reorganization Committee could not stop it now were it so disposed. The property will at that time be purchased by the Reorganization Committee.

The Directors of the new company have been selected, but not elected. The election will take place in Chicago in a few days. Mr. Hartshorne denies that William A. Havemeyer will become a member of the new directorate.

"We should like to have Mr. Havemeyer," said he, "but I have not heard him mentioned as a Director. As to the rumors that he has been a large buyer of Distilling and Cattle Feeding stock, I do not think they are true, but I cannot speak authoritatively."

Model of Gen. Hancock's Statue.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 30.—The model of an imposing equestrian statue of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, to be erected in Washington during the Fall, has reached here. The statue is the work of Sculptor J. H. Ellicott. The figure of the soldier is seated in an easy attitude on a spirited animal, which the rider has reined in. The statue is one and one-half times life size.

The pedestal will be of Jonesborough (Me.) granite, and it will be 19 feet high, 19 feet wide, and 26 feet long. It is simple in design, the principal ornamentation being a rich carved cartouche of granite surmounted by an eagle with spread wings, and surmounted by a wreath of oak leaves tied with a knot of ribbon. The bronze casting will cost $50,000.

Illinois Game Dealer Convicted.

CHICAGO, July 30.—H. Clay Merritt was tried before Justice Pyle yesterday at Kewanee, Ill., on a charge of violation of the game law. The prosecution, which is in charge of the State Warden, was instituted by the sportsmen associations. The defendant admitted having in his possession 27,060 game birds. The minimum fine is $135,300, and the maximum $676,500. Many sportsmen were present, as well as several cold storage dealers who have establishments similar to Merritt's in Chicago and elsewhere.

Justice Pyle found the defendant guilty of the illegal sale of wild game. Merritt immediately filed notice of appeal, and his bond was fixed at $10,000.

A Bicyclist Run Down and Injured.

LONG ISLAND CITY, July 30.—A bicyclist named Thomas J. Burke of Thirty-fifth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, New-York City, was run down in this city this afternoon by a coach while on his way down Borden Avenue to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

Burke was in the act of turning off the tracks of the electric car line when the coach, which was in his rear, also turned off. The horses struck Burke and tumbled rider and machine under the coach. The wheels passed over the machine and the rider's legs, which were partly protected from serious injury by the framework of the bicycle. The machine was wrecked and Burke was badly bruised.

Noted Entomologist Kills Himself.

MOUNT CARROLL, Ill., July 30.—Dr. Henry Shimer on Sunday blew his brains out with a revolver. He was temporarily insane, caused by illness. He was formerly State Entomologist, and had the honor of naming all the grasses and cereals at the World's Columbian Exposition, and was engaged in work for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

A Good Suggestion.

Order case of F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.'s "Wiener" finest brewed. Park Av. & 51st St.—Adv.

SIMON WORMSER IS DEAD

Walking in East Sixty-sixth Street, He Was Stricken.

A MESSENGER FOUND HIM DYING

Member of the Banking Firm of I. and S. Wormser, and Well Known in Financial Circles—From Poverty to Wealth.

Simon Wormser, the millionaire banker of 836 Fifth Avenue and 15 Broad Street, was found by a district messenger boy dying on the stoop of the house of Dr. Gordon, 70 East Sixty-sixth Street, at 3:40 o'clock last night.

Before an ambulance surgeon could reach him he was dead. The police took possession of his body.

The cause of death apparently was apoplexy, but whether that was the ailment to which Mr. Wormser succumbed or heart disease was the cause of death can be determined only by the Coroner's autopsy today.

Mr. Wormser spent yesterday afternoon driving with his brother and partner, Isidor. In the evening he dined with his brother and his nephew, Jefferson Seligman, at his home. Mr. Wormser went to take a short walk about 9 P. M. A little more than half an hour later Special Officer Edward J. Sloan of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, passed him walking on the north side of Sixty-sixth Street. Ten minutes later the messenger boy, Dennis Drew, who lives at 234 East Forty-first Street, on passing Dr. Gordon's house, saw a man sick, as he thought, sitting on the top of the stoop, with his head reclining against the doorpost.

He went up to the man, and saw that the man's head had struck the edge of the door post. He shouted for the police, and Policeman Michael Owens ran to the spot. The policeman and the messenger boy were joined by Arthur Schloss, of 1,303 Third Avenue, and John Hegeman of 166 East Sixty-seventh Street.

They recognized Mr. Wormser. The messenger boy went around to Mr. Wormser's house in Fifth Avenue, and one of the men called an ambulance.

Mr. Wormser, when the policeman found him, was just able to gasp.

The policeman tore open his vest and collar, and he seemed to revive. A moment later an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital arrived. As the ambulance surgeon walked toward the stoop, Mr. Wormser's head fell back, and he died.

At the house opposite to Mr. Wormser's home Grew had been able to find only the servants home. One of them returned with him to the doorstep upon which Mr. Wormser was lying and established the identity of the body. The police then took possession of it, and it was taken in an ambulance to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. Isidor Wormser was called by telephone, and his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, at once drove to the station house. They saw the body as it lay in the back room, and left for home, overcome with grief.

Coroner Fitzpatrick half an hour later gave a permit for the removal of the body to Mr. Wormser's home.

The banker was a portly man, over six feet tall, and had the appearance of a man who might at any time die from apoplexy. Although he was seventy years old, however, he recently seemed to be in excellent health, and his death was a terrible blow to his relatives and friends.

Mr. Wormser was born in Landau, Germany, Dec. 25, 1824, where he received as good an education as the local schools could give him. While he was still a young man he was made Controller of his native town, and in this position discharged his duties so faithfully and well that after a few years he was made State Treasurer.

In these positions he acquired his first knowledge of the laws of finance, which always had a peculiar charm for him. He came to this country in 1853, and soon took up his residence in California, where he went into the general merchandise business. His brother Isidor crossed the Atlantic two years later, and joined Simon in California, when the firm of I. & S. Wormser was formed, and did a successful business for a number of years. Simon withdrew from the firm in 1866, and came to New-York, where he established a banking house in the Drexel Building.

There was too strong a bond of sympathy between the two brothers for them to remain separated long. So, in 1873, Isidor came to New-York, when the old firm name of I. & S. Wormser, was again assumed, and under that title the brothers continued to do business to the present day. The firm moved from its old quarters in the Drexel Building to more modern offices in the Mills Building in 1887.

Simon Wormser was never known in politics, but in financial circles he was a power.

He was for many years one of the most active of the Directors of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad.

Simon Wormser was the office member of the firm of I. & S. Wormser. He left to Isidor, the immediate management of business at the Stock Exchange, but callers at the office in the Mills Building always found Simon there, looking after the details of the firm's large affairs. The reputation gained by the brothers, as successful financiers, was due quite as much to the methodical and apparently prosy functions which Simon performed as to the more dashing part which Isidor took in the Wall Street scramble.

Some of the firm's most important operations were devised and carried out in the office, under Simon's direction. So well did the financial community understand this that in considering or discussing matters in which the firm might be interested, not the slightest disposition ever appeared to seek the approval or aid of one brother while slighting the other.

The firm was known in the plural on all occasions, and both members were recognized as equally important in whatever might be undertaken.

The regard they showed for each other was one of the picturesque features of down town life. Busy hours kept them of necessity much apart, but those who observed them in their office could not fail to be impressed with the respect and affection between them.

When the day's work ended they always went home together. No generation in Wall Street is old enough to remember seeing them apart after the close of the market. So accustomed had those who frequent that section become to seeing them together that if they had separated when they left their office it would have been remarked.

The close sympathy, deep affection, and complete confidence between them had lasted a lifetime. Acting together they built up a business which for years was counted as one of the most prosperous in the financial community.

Their joint efforts made the firm's name known everywhere, and gave them a standing which was universally respected. Ever since any one now active in Wall Street can remember it has been impossible to dissociate the two brothers. Whatever was said of one included the other.

There has never been in that section an example of fraternal devotion and interwoven lives to be compared with that exhibited in the companionship of the two Wormsers. Apart from the personal loss which Simon Wormser's business associates will feel, they will regret most deeply the breaking of a fraternal link which was as admirable as it was uncommon.

Simon Wormser leaves four sons and four grandchildren. Mrs. Wormser died in 1878. Of his sons, Isidor and Maurice lived at the Fifth Avenue home, while Alexander J. and Louis W. Wormser have separate establishments.

RACE RIOT AT BROOKSIDE, ALA.

Two Deputy Sheriffs and Four or Five Negroes Killed—The Town in a State of Panic.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 30.—Brookside, a mining camp, twenty miles west of here, was the scene of a race riot to-night. Two Deputy Sheriffs were killed, and it is said half a dozen negroes were shot, four or five fatally. The town is in a state of panic and the telegraph operator, the only source of information, is locked in his office, too frightened to go outside to obtain more details.

Messages were received at 10 o'clock by Sheriff Morrow and Chief of Police McDonald for all available officers they could send. An hour later a carload of deputies was on the way to the scene of the trouble.

The cause of the riot was that Mine Boss Culverhouse of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company discharged a negro driver named "Jim" Biggers.

Biggers remained about the place making threats. He refused to leave the company's premises. A warrant was sworn out for his arrest for trespassing, and to-night Deputy Sheriff A. S. Wood and Special Deputy Joel Baxter went to arrest him.

As they approached, Biggers fired upon them with a rifle. A bullet passed through Woods's head and another through his heart, killing him instantly. Baxter was wounded mortally, but was able to get back to the camp and gave the alarm.

The white miners at once organized and went to arrest Biggers. He meanwhile had called in a number of his negro friends, and when the two parties met, a pitched battle resulted. Over 100 shots were fired, the negroes finally going to the woods. Half a dozen or more negroes were shot down, and at least four, and probably five, were killed outright. Whether any of the whites were wounded cannot be learned. The names of killed and wounded negroes could not be had.

The shooting was kept up at intervals for two hours. Another attack by the negroes is feared, but it is not likely to occur after the officers arrive. Biggers is in hiding in the woods. It is proposed to take him dead or alive.

Brookside has been the scene of race troubles before. Both colored and white miners work there, and the feeling has not been very cordial, especially since last Summer's strike, when negroes went to work in white miners' places.

Owner for $1,000 Bills Wanted.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Treasury Department has come into possession of two one-thousand-dollar bills which had been torn in two, and the pieces pasted together. They were found in the attic of an office building of this city by Mrs. Robert Ford, wife of the janitor. A gentleman to whom they were submitted for an opinion as to their genuineness, turned them over to the officials. It is believed at the Treasury Department that the bills were stolen. Mr. and Mrs. Ford will endeavor to recover possession of the bills from the Treasury officials by legal proceedings if necessary.

Killed in the Bergen Cut.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 30.—A man about thirty years old, whose identity is unknown, was struck by a Pennsylvania train in the Bergen Cut to-night and instantly killed. He wore a gold scarf pin marked with the letter D. Two men supposed to have been with him were arrested. They denied knowing him, and said they met him in the cut. They are Otto Miller of 4 Greenwich Street and August Wetbagel of 53 Bowery, New-York. They are held.

Mr. Lamont Leaves Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 30.—Secretary Lamont, who had been here since Friday, left to-day with Dr. Bryant on the noon train for New-York. Mr. Lamont expected to go direct to Washington. The President accompanied his guests to the Buzzard's Bay Station and waited on the platform until the train started. As the train passed, several persons recognized the President and either bowed or spoke to him. The President returned the greetings.

Western File Works Sold.

BEAVER FALLS, Penn., July 30.—The sale of the Western File Works has been consummated. The transfer was made to W. J. Judson of New-Jersey. A company has been organized with a capital stock of $400,000. The plant will be run under the name of the Great Western File Company, as a branch of the Nicholson File Company of Providence, R. I. The price paid is said to have been $200,000. The company will give employment to from 300 to 400 men. The works have been idle for three years.

New-York Navy Yard Contracts.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for constructing a key wall for Whitney Basin, Brooklyn Navy Yard. The lowest bidders were Benner & Opdyke, Philadelphia, at $85.22 per lineal foot. Bids were also opened for the rebuilding of the construction and machine shop, same place. Thomas Dwyer of New-York City was the lowest bidder at $58,700.

Broke His Arm Playing Golf.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., July 30.—Henry E. Sprague, a Summer resident, met with a painful accident to-day while playing golf. In passing near the house he ran against a rope, was thrown to the ground, and broke his right arm two inches below the elbow. Mr. Sprague broke his arm six weeks ago, and had just taken it out of a sling. He is a son of H. Sprague of New-York.

Thirty Years for a Murderer.

CHICAGO, July 30.—William Rinck, who murdered his step-sister, Alma Von Glahn, June 1, 1895, through jealousy, was to-day sentenced to thirty years in the penitentiary by Judge Brentano.

Choked to Death with Candy.

VAIL'S GATE, N. Y., July 30.—Wesley Maney, aged twelve, was choked to death to-day by a piece of candy he swallowed while he was falling down stairs.

Pioneer Mine Sold for $150,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The executors of the estate of James C. Fair have sold the Pioneer Mine to a Boston syndicate. The price paid for the property was $150,000.

DEFENDER HAS A MISHAP

It Saves Her from Probable Defeat by the Vigilant.

MR. ISELIN MISTAKES THE FINISH

After a Broad Reach from Huntington Bay Her Steering Gear Became Deranged.

STOPPED 3 1-2 MILES FROM NEW-LONDON

Grumbling Because the Two Boats Have Not Been Measured—New-York Fleet's Fast Sail.

THE OFFICIAL TIME.

Name.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.
Vigilant	6:51:08	11:21:45
Defender	6:51:41	....

Elapsed Time.

	H.M.S.
Vigilant	4:40:37
Defender	....

The Defender was beaten to-day by the Vigilant, and in weather conditions that Mr. Iselin has claimed the new boat would romp right away from her. There was a strong wind and a heavy sea. It was on a broad reach, that is supposed to be the Defender's best point of sailing.

The Defender met with her first serious mishap, too, but as this happened only four miles from the finishing line, when the Vigilant was close to her, it is certain that her defeat cannot be attributed to accident.

Both yachts were reaching fast toward Bartlett's Reef Lightship; the Defender, according to those on board, was about three minutes ahead of the Vigilant. The lightship was a quarter of a mile ahead, when the steering gear of the Defender became deranged, and, after passing the lightship, her head sails were lowered, and the Vigilant, going on, finished alone.

Those on the Vigilant maintain that they had the race won, the finishing mark being only three and one-half miles ahead. The course was sixty-four miles in length, and the Defender would probably have had to allow the Vigilant at least five minutes time, so that three minutes was not a sufficient lead for her to have secured the race.

The fact that these two boats have not been officially measured is causing lots of trouble, and there is no end of grumbling. The rules of the club state emphatically that yachts must be officially measured before they race. This rule is enforced with other yachts, and it is hard to see why it should be waived in the case of the Defender.

The excuse made is that they don't want Lord Dunraven to know any more about the yacht than they can help. This is absurd now. The Valkyrie is on the ocean, and it is too late to alter her, even if George L. Watson wanted to, and it is pretty certain that they don't want to make any changes in her. The result of the Defender not being measured is that no one knows how good or how bad she is. In her first race she beat the Vigilant 2 minutes 42 seconds, in her second she won by 9 minutes 17 seconds, and in her third by 1 minute 49 seconds. Those who are in a position to know maintain that the Defender lost her first and third races, as well as to-day's.

First of the Squadron Runs.

The race to-day was the first of the squadron runs. It was from Huntington Bay, starting off Eaton's Neck Light to this port, finishing off New-London Light, a distance of sixty-four miles. When the yachtsmen began to get ready a good, fresh breeze was blowing from southwest by south. This was soon after 5 o'clock in the morning, and the outlook for a good, fast run was very bright.

Capts. Haff and Terry, on the Defender, had the crew at work early getting things in shape. The mainsail was hoisted, and then the club topsail sent up, and all was ready for the signal to get under way. Mr. and Mrs. Iselin and Herbert Leeds and Woodbury Kane were about early, carefully looking after all little details.

On the Vigilant, Charley Barr was as equally alert as those on the Defender, and, as it turned out later, the Vigilant was in better shape for the start than the new boat. E. A. Willard, who has charge of the boat, personally superintended everything, and George Cormack and Eddie Fish ably assisted him.

The signal to get under way was given from the flagship Sylvia at 6 o'clock, and the yachts, hoisting their anchors, stood out from Huntington Harbor to the starting line. The wind had freshened some, and whitecaps danced about on the Sound. The two big yachts sailed about and trimmed their sails. The Defender's mainsail seemed very full on the leach, and flapped considerably. That of the Vigilant set beautifully.

At 6:30 o'clock the preparatory signal was given, and after the other sloops and schooners had been started the signal was given for the big yachts, at 6:50 o'clock. Both were then on the starboard tack, coming down for the line.

Vigilant Off in the Lead.

The Vigilant was in the lead. She had her mainsail, club topsail, jib and staysail set, and, as the gun was fired, broke out her No. 1 jib topsail. She was going through the water at a great rate. A big wave was under her bow, and a long, foamy wake behind her. She stood up well, and was making good weather of it. She shot across the line at 6:51:08. The Defender was behind her. She carried the same sails, except that instead of the No. 1 jib topsail her crew was sending her balloon jib topsail up in stops as she crossed the line. This was at 6:51:41.

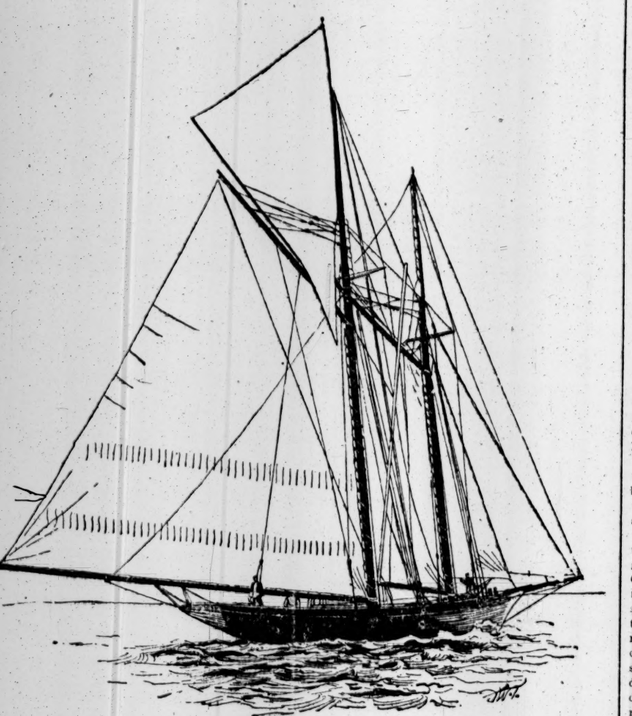
Just after crossing Defender's

start, lead the champion of 1893 by at least fifteen minutes into New-London. The Vigilant, however, was not to be disposed of so easily, and it looked several times as though she would leave the Defender.

The big fleet of steamers at once started after the two big racers, but very few of them were able to keep up with them, and one by one they were gradually dropped behind by the two white cutters.

A Record-Breaking Trip.

Off Old Field Point, six miles from the start, the distance between the two boats appeared to be the same as when they crossed the line. On they sped through the water, the breeze freshening as they went,



Emerald.
New-York Yacht Club.

and the waves dancing merrily behind them. The wind was over their quarter, and the tide running to the east was helping them along in what was to be a record-breaking trip.

One by one they passed the big fleet of schooners and sloops that had gone on ahead of them, and in time the light on the middle ground was abeam, and still the Vigilant lead. The wind by this time was blowing half a gale, and as the force increased, so the speed of the yachts became fast. The big spars bent under the pressure of the wind, the tension on the rigging was tremendous, yet nothing parted. The snapping of one little rope would probably have meant a serious mishap on either boat.

Faulkner's Island was the next prominent beacon sighted. Here the two boats had got wider apart, Vigilant being to windward so that they appeared to be almost in line. Then came Cornfield Point Lightship, and still there appeared to be no change. The Defender was heading close up for Bartlett's Reef Lightship, while the Vigilant kept further out in the Sound.

Defender Gradually Draws Ahead.

The Defender was gradually drawing ahead as they passed Bartlett's Reef Light. She was timed as being 2 minutes, 45 seconds ahead. Then to everyone's surprise her balloon jibtopsail was lowered, then down came her club topsail, and the American ensign was set in the rigging as a signal for a tug.

The Vigilant, after passing the light, eased off her sheets, and ran up to the finishing line off New-London Light. She crossed the line at 11:31:45, her time being taken from the Conqueror, Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt's yacht, having gone on ahead of the fleet to time the yachts at the finish. The Vigilant's time for the sixty-four miles was 4 hours, 4 minutes, 37 seconds, and her average speed 13.7 nautical miles an hour. This is a wonderful speed, and is doubtless the fastest on record. The Vigilant took in her light sails, and ran to an anchorage well up the harbor.

Mr. E. A. Willard is well pleased with the Vigilant's performance. The test between the two boats has been a thorough one, and the Vigilant held her own with the Defender until the new boat shortened sail. The Defender was towed in by Mr. Robert Goelet's steamer Hermione. She went well up the harbor, and as soon as her sails had been stowed away Capt. Haff and several of the crew began to work on the steering gear, which had become deranged.

A reporter for The New-York Times visited the yacht to find out what was wrong. Capt. Haff explained that when a quarter of a mile from Bartlett's Reef Lightship the steering gear became out of order. It is a complicated piece of mechanism, constructed to make the handling of the heavy rudder easier. The yacht is steered by two wheels that work together on several smaller wheels. These work on two shifts, one aside the other, and it is thought that the inner one, which may fit a little too sungly, became hot and choked. This practically prevented the rudder from being worked, and it was with difficulty that the yacht was steered as far as Bartlett's Reef Lightship.

Mr. Iselin Mistakes the Finish.

Bartlett's Reef, Mr. Iselin said, was the finishing line, and those on the Defender took their own time as they finished as they supposed. What could have led Mr. Iselin to make such a mistake it is hard to say, as the printed directions given by the Regatta Committee to the yachtsmen state explicitly, "Finish off New-London Light, leaving Bartlett's Reef Lightship on the port hand."

Everybody on the Defender was very much chagrined that the new boat was unable to do better against the Vigilant. The disabled part of the steering gear was unshipped and taken to the Morgan Iron Works, where a gang of men were put to work on it at once, to get it ready for time for the race to Newport to-morrow.

LIVELY RACING ACROSS THE SOUND.

Splendid Run Made by the Big Schooners—Constellation Led.

The mishap to the Defender was only one of several that happened to the yachts today. One of a far more serious character happened on John H. Hanan's fine steamer Embla, which resulted in the death of John Griffins, a fireman on the steamer. When between Cornfield and Bartlett's Reef Lightship, Griffins stepped out of the fire room into the engine room, presumably to get a little fresh air. When in the engine room he staggered and fell forward into the engine. The shaft pin struck him on the head and knocked him into the pit. The engine was stopped at once, and the unfortunate man lifted out. His head was smashed beyond recognition. As he was still alive the Embla went on at top speed for this port, where doctors were summoned, and Griffins sent to the Memorial Hospital. The wounded man died at 9:30 o'clock tonight. He was a native of Wilmington, Del.

While the yachts were getting ready for the start the throat halyard block on the mainsail of the Ranona broke and let the boom down on the deck, smashing some glass in the skylight. The broken block was repaired, and the Ramona was ready to start on time.

During the race, while between Cornfield and Bartlett's Reef Light, W. E. Iselin's schooner Montauk got a hard knock down in one of the strog puffs. Her quarter boat was carried away, and part of the rail smashed. It was thought, too, that her bowsprit was sprung.

The Norota, F. M. Hoyt's new 85-footer, split some of her light sails, and when off Old Field Point the Ventura's balloon jib topsail was split, and had to be taken in.

All the Yachts Make Good Runs.

All the yachts made rattling good runs over the course, and finished early. The first preparatory signal was given at 6:30 o'clock, and ten minutes later the small sloops were started. The Queen Mab, as usual, was the first over the line. Percy Chubb, her owner, was sitting on the deck near the wheel, watching the other yachts. The Mab carried a balloon foresail, big jib topsail, mainsail, and working topsail. She crossed the line at 6:40:52; next to her came the Norota at 6:40:55, followed by Vaughan Clark's Gossoon, Wasp, Eclipse, Mineola, Hildegard, Katrina, Ventura, and Clara. All were on the starboard tack, and hustling along as though they were anxious to get as far ahead as possible before the big boats came.

The schooners were started at 6:45. John E. Brook's Lasca was the first over, and as she crossed she broke out her maintop mast staysail. Then came the little Neaera with only a No. 1 jib topsail over working sails. Following her came the Elsemarie Loyal, Montauk, Ramona, Marguerite Emerald, Constellation, and Amorita, in the order named.

The Ariel, Iroquois, Brunhilde, and Shamrock were all handicapped, crossing after the gun was fired. The Loyal set her balloon flying, and she at once began to run up on the Neaera, her opponent. The big boats made rattling good time over the course. The Constellation gradually worked through the fleet, and led the racers into this port, finishing at 11:25:15. Her actual sailing time was 4 hours, 38 minutes, 34 seconds, and she averaged 13.9 knots an hour. After the Constellation came the Vigilant, Ramona, Lasca, Emerald, Ariel Iroquois, Marguerite, Brunhilde, Montauk, Amorita, Elsemarie, Katrina, Shamrock, Hildegard, Queen Mab, Loyal, Neaera, Wasp, Eclipse, Mineola, Gossoon, Ventura, and Norota.

The yachts made snug, and in the afternoon a nasty rain squall, with thunder and lightning, broke, and for a while made things very uncomfortable.

At 1:30 o'clock the Volunteer sailed into the harbor and joined the fleet. She had come around from Newport and sailed with her topmast housed.

At 3:45, during the rain squall, Gen Paine's Jubille came in. She had come around from Boston and sailed under storm trysail and staysail. These two boats will race against the Defender and Vigilant, and the interest will be very much increased. The Jubilee is an unknown quantity since she has been altered, and some yachtsmen believe that she is a very much improved boat.

The fleet will start to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock and race to Newport, finishing off the Dumplings.

The table:

SCHOONERS—CLASS I.—OVER 95 FEET.

Yachts.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed. Time.	Cor. rected Time.
Constellation	6:48:41	11:25:15	4:36:34	4:36:34
Ramona	6:47:36	11:30:45	4:43:09	4:41:56
Brunhilde	6:50:00	11:57:11	5:07:11	.....

SCHOONERS—CLASS II.—85 TO 95 FEET.

Montauk	6:47:25	11:59:10	5:11:45	.....
Lasca	6:46:47	11:35:15	4:88:28	4:48:28
Emerald	6:48:10	11:38:06	4:47:56	4:48:52

SCHOONERS—CLASS III.—75 TO 85 FEET.

Ariel	6:49:42	11:45:08	4:59:30	4:59:26
Marguerite	6:47:58	11:55:21	5:07:23	5:07:23
Iroquois	6:50:00	11:58:00	5:03:09	5:01:37
Elsemarie	6:37:05	12:01:43	5:14:38	5:03:55

SCHOONERS—CLASS IV.—65 TO 75 FEET.

Amorita	6:49:00	11:56:47	5:10:47	5:10:47
Shamrock	6:50:00	12:12:00	5:22:00	5:19:26

SCHOONERS—CLASS V.—UNDER 65 FEET.

Loyal	6:47:05	12:20:18	5:33:13	5:33:13
Neaera	6:47:05	12:33:54	5:46:49	5:36:33

SLOOPS—CLASS I.—80 TO 90 FEET.

Vigilant	6:51:08	11:31:45	4:40:37	.....
Defender	6:51:41	.....	.....	.....

SLOOPS—CLASS II.—70 TO 80 FEET.

Katrina	6:42:30	12:02:05	5:19:26	5:19:26

SLOOPS—CLASS III.—60 TO 70 FEET.

Hildegard	6:42:14	12:16:05	5:33:51	5:33:51
Queen Mab	6:40:52	12:16:18	5:35:26	5:31:32
Clara	6:44:43	.....	.....	.....

SLOOPS—CLASS V.—50 TO 55 FEET.

Eclipse	6:41:50	12:57:24	6:15:34	6:15:34
Wasp	6:41:29	12:47:03	6:05:34	6:05:34
Mineola	6:41:56	1:10:51	6:29:55	6:27:01

Kept Me Well All Summer

Says one hard working woman, to whom vacation was only a vision, and who took the great blood purifier, nerve tonic, and appetizer,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

SLOOPS—CLASS VI.—40 TO 50 FEET.

Ventura	6:48:45	1:48:10	7:04:25	7:04:25
Gossoon	6:41:06	1:18:34	6:37:28	6:37:28
Norota	6:40:55	1:53:19	7:12:29	6:53:36

The winners are:
Schooners—Class I.—Constellation beat Ramona 7:20.
Class II.—Emerald beat Lasca, 4:36.
Class III.—Ariel beat Iroquois 2:11. Elsemarie 4:29, and Marguerite 7:57.
Class IV.—Amorita beat Shamrock, 8:39.
Class V.—Loyal beat Neaera, 3:29.
Sloops and Cutters, Class I.—Vigilant won.
Class II.—Katrina had a walk-over.
Class III.—Queen Mab beat Hildegard, 2:19.
Class V.—Wasp beat Eclipse 10:00 and Mineola 21:27.
Class VI.—Gossoon beat Norota 16:08 and Ventura 26:57.

THE SCOTCH REGATTAS.

Niagara and Dakotah Continue to Win Races in Their Classes.

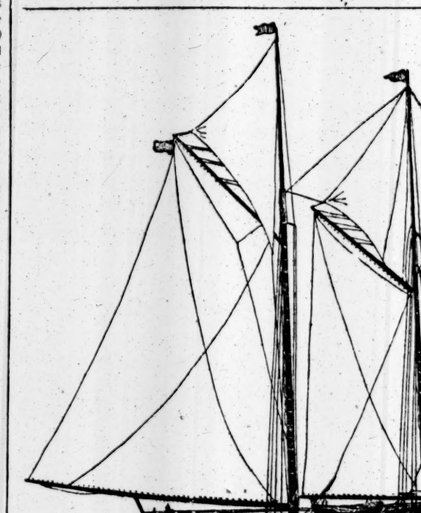
[From Our Special Correspondent.]

GLASGOW, July 29.—The first Scottish land Americans sight from New-York to the Clyde is the Mull, or, rather, the Moll, of Kintyre—a promontory which reaches within twenty miles of the north coast of Ireland. Sailing around the Moll toward the Clyde, the lighthouse of Davaar is seen at night on the Island of Davaar, which blocks the big sea from getting into Campbelton Loch; and it was out of Campbelton Loch the matches of the Campbelton regatta were started on the 18th.

Campbelton is a port of call midway between the Clyde and Belfast Lough, where the next regatta is to be held, and since the days of St. Columba, Campbelton has been a haven of refuge. With the very limited traffic in that saint's time some of his monks who lived among the frequent caves on shore were still able to make a scanty living by prayers for the safety of the coasting vessels of those times. But this spiritual line of business has been long abandoned for another spiritual line, the manufacture of Campbelton whisky, for which the haven has now a great reputation. The racing fleet from the Clyde arrived at Campbelton all right, but the regatta on the morrow was utterly spoiled for want of wind. Had St. Columba's monks been still about, they would no doubt for an extra "tip" have provided either a Britannia or an Ailsa breeze as wanted, but in their absence only one turn round the course could be done, which ended in a win for the Ailsa.

Since her owner is the Commodore of the club, the Prince of Wales was quite out of it. The Ailsa was, of course, tremendously cheered, and the Prince of Wales was not. But since Campbelton is the capital of Kintyre, over which the Scottish, Irish, and Norse ruled in turns at different times, the population may have got muddled over the correct dynasty.

The Campbelton regatta was the biggest thing in drifting matches of the season. After a tiresome sail over the course, the Ailsa drifted



Constellation.
Made Fastest Time in Race to New-London.

in at 5:13:46, Britannia 5:20:07. The Ailsa had the £70 and the Britannia £30.

The forty-rater match between the Caress and the Isolde ended in prizes for both. The Caress was first by 5 seconds, but the record, like all the other records, is useless.

In the twenty-rater match the Niagara had only the Dakota against her, and the Herreshoff ten-rater won her first prize by time allowance from the Herreshoff twenty-rater, the Niagara. Some of the one-raters arrived at Campbeltown on their way to Belfast Lough and raced, but how they intend to get back to the Clyde unless on the deck of a steamer is a problem.

Campbeltown has just started a yacht club, and its first regatta was not a success, for want of wind, which was beyond the club's power to put right. But the club has started with a fine name for handsome prizes, and, no doubt, its next year's regatta will be well attended.

The Royal Ulster Regatta is the next racing festival for which the squadron will leave Campbeltown. The regatta starts from Bangor, the fashionable watering place of Belfast, on the south shore of the lough half-way between Belfast and the entrance of the lough. The club has a small but nice clubhouse at Bangor.

To give a useful prestige to the Campbeltown regatta, the Prince of Wales lodged a protest against the Ailsa, and the committee sat for two hours bewildered over the protest. To throw the protest into the fire meant that the Duke of Argyll, whose son, the Marquis of Lorne, married the Prince of Wales's sister Louise, might raise the ground rents in the town of Campbeltown, the ground on which the town is built having been obtained by force or fraud by the Duke's ancestors. This must have led to the lengthened debate over a matter of local importance, which any one who had read over the rules of the Yacht Racing Association could have disposed of in two minutes. The rules say that any yacht in a race touching any flagboat or mark used to define the course is out of the race. But in this particular case the Ailsa did not touch any flagboat or mark. What happened was that the fisherman on the flagboat for a moment caught the Ailsa's bowsprit guy or rigging as she was drifting past, for no apparent purpose but showing good-will toward the Campbeltown-owned cutter, whose owner is also Commodore of the club.

The Yacht Racing Association rules do not provide for the conduct of the irresponsible persons in a flagboat being carried away by their enthusiasm. And they do not even provide for a smart man in a flagboat accepting a dollar to touch a passing yacht with a boathook to throw her out of a race. The case, where there is no case at all, has been remitted to the Yacht Racing Association, where another muddle will have to be gone through, since to slight a protest from Britannia means a sort of modified high treason.

The Clyde weather has fairly broken, and the deluges of rain have arrived two months too late for saving the crops, which means that American crops will be much wanted here. The strong breezes mean a good time for the carpenters, who live on broken masts and booms, and the sailmakers as well.

The Royal Ulster regatta came off in Belfast Lough on the 19th in very variable weather. Breezes with thunderstorms and flat calms alternated. Ailsa, in the big race, showed much improvement by the additional ballast in her stern in going to windward, and fairly beat Britannia on that point. However, Britannia got a reaching breeze, and passed Ailsa. But as soon as Fife's cutter got the wind ahead, she once more headed Britannia and won.

The forty-ton-raters were led round the first turn by Watson's new Caress. In the second turn, Fife's new Isolde got away and won. The last-year Carina made a stout fight. Niagara, Eucharis, and Dakota sailed in the twenty-rater match, when the two "Yanks" made an example of Fife's new Eucharis. Niagara had first prize and Dakota second, without time.

The Cinque Ports Yacht Club usually starts its Channel match from Dover to Boulogne and back, fifty-four miles, at the Cinque Ports Regatta, but this season the Channel match was delayed to get quit of the new raters, and give the cruisers a chance for the Dover Cup. The reason for the alteration was, no doubt, that Dover sees a great deal more of the cruisers during the season than the raters, and the committee kept its eyes on local business. It was blowing hard, with a big sea, from the southwest during the match, and the course, fifty miles, was reached over in about five hours.

Ailsa Finished First.

QUEENSTOWN, July 30.—The races of the Royal Cork Regatta were continued to-day in a light and fluky easterly breeze. The course and the conditions of the race were the same as yesterday, the Britannia and the Ailsa both carrying their largest topsails. The Britannia than we do, but the fact is, as The Californian suggests, it is not so much small holdings that we want as purchasers for small holdings. What are we going to do to secure them?"

The publication of definite facts in regard to these small tracts will do much to attract buyers. California is a long way from the centre of population, and men in search of small farms do not like to incur the cost of a trip on vague information. "Prices warranted by returns" means something to the writer who is familiar with all the prevailing conditions, but much less to people in distant places, from which buyers of these tracts must be sought.

What are the selling prices of these tracts, and what the terms of sale? The selling price of course varies with locality, but a range of prices might be given.

The Willows Journal is quite correct in the assertion that ten acres, well supplied with water, will support a family. But an Eastern man is hardly prepared to give ten times as much per acre as land sells for in his locality on the bare assertion that ten acres in California are worth as much for farming purposes as 100 acres elsewhere. It will take time to convince Eastern people that cheap lands are offered in small tracts in California, in localities not too remote from markets to possess large ready value. The work of the Half-Million Club, which may also be called the Two-Million Club, in its relations to California, is to show that this State is open to comparatively poor men. The idea has gone abroad that unless a man has enough to live without work he has no show in California. It is necessary now to convince Eastern people that the State is a good place for industrious men with small means, and to inform them about what is needed to make a fair start.

Neglect of English.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

I asked Prof. L. A. Sherman of the University of Nebraska if he found the students entering college better prepared in English now than they were in former years. "No," said he, "they are not so well prepared as they used to be. The reason, I suppose, is that the preparation for college now is much easier, so far as facilities are concerned, than it was years ago. In New-England twenty-five years ago there were the two preparatory schools, Phillips Andover and Phillips Exeter, but the majority of those who went to college were obliged to get their preparation through high schools and academies in their own towns, and that meant they must do a great deal of the work by themselves. In those days fewer boys were sent to college; those who went generally made their own way, and the work that they did was more apt to be thorough and individual work."

"Do you blame newspapers for the poor quality of English used by the people?"

"No, I think newspaper English, poor as much of it is, is an important stepping stone to the reading of the best literature. It forms a connecting link between the settled book language of old and the oral language of every day. Its practical features will be incorporated in the literature of the future, and will make it more than it has ever been the literature of the whole people."

The New Salem Heretic.

From The Boston Transcript.

The word comes from Salem, N. H., that the pastor of a church in that town "is hunting one of his deacons on a charge of heresy." Probably the facts wear a less militant aspect than the dispatch, which would indicate that in Salem, N. H., heretics have to take to the woods for safety.

For Indigestion
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. L. D. Bieber, Phillipsburg, N. J., says: It is an excellent remedy for indigestion, and when diluted with water, a pleasant beverage."

LAND IS THERE, BUT NOT THE FARMERS

Californians' Claim that Ten Acres Will Support a Family.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

The Willows Journal says that when the great Glenn estate, with its 40,000 acres of land, is supplied with water, each ten acres will support a family. To this The Kern Californian replies:

"But where will you get the people from? Don't you know that there are tens of thousands of 'sub-divisions' all over the State, which are idle and uncultivated because no one can be persuaded to take them, even though every inducement of low price and easy terms has been offered?"

The Tulare Register repeats the question asked by The Californian, and adds:

"It is daily declared, and no one disputes the declaration, that monopoly of land is keeping California back, but there are a hundred small tracts for sale, at prices warranted by returns which are certain for every such tract that is sold, and why are there no buyers? Perhaps we are impatient and ought to feel more satisfied

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 30.—Passed East—Steam yachts Susquehanna, Joseph Stickney, and Alicia, H. M. Flagler.

Passed West—Steam yachts Anita, J. G. Cassett and S. M. Prevost, and Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin.

Left Here for the Eastward—Cutter yacht Wenonah, Gen. Willoughby Weston.

At Anchor in this Harbor—Schooner yachts Gitana, Percival W. Clement; Priscilla, Fred E Camp, and Meteor, Alfred Peats. Sloop yacht Chectaw, T. L. Arnold. Cutter yachts Xara, Philip T. Dodge, and Moccasin, Stephen H. Mason, Jr.

Sloop yacht Navahoe, Royal Phelps Carroll, was launched to-day from Hawkins's yard, and will go into commission this week.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—Yachts sailed—Steamer Oneida, E. C. Benedict; schooner May flower, W. A. Gardner, and sloop Volunteer, J Malcom Forbes. Yachts Arrived—Schooners Telfer, W. A. Perry, and Quicketep, F. Grinnell and sloops Edith of the Eastern Yacht Club Tomahawk of the New-York Yacht Club, and Notus.

Other Yachts in Port To-night—Steamers Spendthrift, E. H. Harriman, and Thyra, James Stillman, and sloops Eleanor, Alexander S. Williams, and Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 30.—Sailed from Deering's Harbor—Steam yachts Kanapaha, W. L. Moore, and Marietta; schooner yacht Madaline, Commodore Dixon. At Anchor—Steam yacht Magnolia, Mr. Belknap; schooner yacht Telfer Mr. Perry; schooner yacht Woodmansee, E. B. Carpenter.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., July 30.—At Vineyard Haven—Sloop yacht Adelaide, New-York for Newport. At Wood's Holl—Steam yachts Formosa, Boston for Newport, and Wild Duck, Boston, cruising.

CRUISING.

Cruising on Great South Bay.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 30.—Seven yachts of the Hempstead Yacht Club are at Patchogue, awaiting favorable weather to continue on their eastward cruise. The members of the club spent to-day in sightseeing around Patchogue. There are 135 members of the club on the cruise. The Bayshore Yacht Club is expected to-night. The two clubs will then cruise eastward for a week.

R. WALLACE & SONS MANUFACTURING CO. SILVERSMITHS

Beautiful Louis XV Silver

FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 26th and 27th Streets.

SCIENCE WITH THEIR FUN

Children of the Vacation School at the Seaside.

TO COMBINE WORK WITH PLEASURE

Scholars on an Outing to the Ocean, Where They Have a Bath and Then Take Up Their Studies.

"Recreation plus education." That is what Dr. William Howe Johnan, the General Agent of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, says of the series of excursions of the vacation school children to the association's Seaside Home at West Coney Island, which began yesterday.

The idea of the excursions originated with William Ware Locke, Superintendent of the schools, and is intended to give the children at one and the same time a delightful outing and practical scientific work in a small way in observing the conditions of earth, sea, and sky.

It is intended that 300 children, boys and girls, shall attend the excursions every Tuesday and Thursday, but only the division of girls were taken on the first trip yesterday.

The start was made from the foot of West Twenty-second Stret, at 9 o'clock, and at 12 a jolly party of girls might have been seen sitting in the big pavilion on the association land at Coney Island, eating with great zest the substantial luncheons they had brought with them.

Then came the work of the Seaside Laboratories in Science, which is the awe-inspiring appellation the association has given to the work.

Perhaps the little girls did not realize the bigness of the work they were undertaking, for there was certainly no feeling of awe perceptible in their actions as they made a grand rush to the beach as soon as luncheon was over.

There they gathered seaweeds, shells, and stones, and took observations of everything that came within their range of vision. It might be scientific work, with a harvest of knowledge to follow, but they were taking it in a form that was pure and unmitigated fun.

The observations culminated in the study of a real ocean bath, made from the very best point of view—the strong surf, which the winds sent rolling in heavily yesterday afternoon.

If the surf seemed particularly beautiful it was not alone because it was an unaccustomed sight to the children. The waves far out on the water were white capped, and as they came rolling high up on the shore, the wind before they finally lashed their foaming tops until they were beaten into white spray.

Then the rain came, first in small drops and then in torrents, that sent the little bathers in to dress, for a shower bath and light with the surf all at once, is too much for a first experience.

There was a scampering of bloomer-arrayed little maidens around the bath houses for some time before it was possible to settle down quietly to dress.

The small bather was found dousing her short locks under the ice water barrel, and was speedily called away, perhaps because it was a good idea to save the water for other purposes, and perhaps because the action of ice water precipitated suddenly upon the cranium of an active-brained little scientific student was not to be commended from a hygienic standpoint.

The children staying at the Home have had their play guided by the kindergaertnerin, Miss Olga Meyrowitz, who is one of the instructors of the Home this year, and have done some very pretty and interesting work in mounting seaweed upon shells and paper.

A pretty white shell, having on the inside a bright piece of red seaweed, bears the name of "Charlie" and the date on the outside. "Rosie Holland" has written her name in childish characters upon the inside of a larger shell, where she has arranged a delicate piece of green seaweed so neatly that it seems a part of the shell.

This work of the home children was taken to show the little visitors yesterday, and they set about a similar undertaking very speedily and very successfully.

Compositions are to follow these excursions, and one forehanded little girl wrote hers and illustrated it on the spot in a way that reflected great credit upon both her writing and drawing teachers.

This is the composition, and it is unfortunate that the writing cannot be given as easily as the words:

"The most beautiful scenery at the seashore was the rolling of the waves upon the sand. Here is one of the pretty shells which I found."

This was followed by a neat little drawing of a shell, and the writer went on:

"It was a very pleasant day, and a number of children were busily gathering shells. The beautiful white sand reminded me of snow. The breeze was very refreshing. It was very pleasant for us to go to the seashore, and it is also very kind of our teachers, who undertook charge of us."

The children, who were gathered in the pavilion with their shells and seaweed during the tenth hour, were called to order about 3 o'clock. They sang a number of songs with sweet, clear voices, and Mr. Locke told them the object of the trip and the sea treasures it would be interesting to take home, and the way to make use of them.

These outings are undertaken by the association at a cost of $100 each, and there are to be eight of them. This is done with the unfailing confidence in the public which never fails to help along these good works.

There is one special and not expensive want now felt at the home. That is a small parlor organ to accompany the children in their hymns and songs, with which they close each day, and also for a Sunday service, which the workers in the different buildings of the place are very anxious to have.

There were 130 children upon the excursion yesterday, and five teachers. Dr. Crampton of the association and Dr. Johnan, with Mr. Locke, were also at the home.

Division of the Seventeen Horses.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The mathematical problem mentioned as being the cause of much brain racking among the school children of Wales has already begun to agitate local mathematicians. C. H. Doerr says: "The problem is an old one. Following is the solution: The division of 17 horses into the given proportions would require the death of some of the horses. The man who decided the case, however, added a horse of his own to the 17. The herd was then apportioned in this way: One-half of 18 horses, or 9 horses, was given to the first; one-third of 18 horses, or 6 horses, to the second, and one-ninth of 18 horses, or 2 horses, to the third. These three apportionments, added together, make 17, the number of horses bequeathed. The arbiter then took away his horse, and every one was satisfied."

Pennsylvania's Executive Mansion.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The interior of the Executive Mansion in Harrisburg is being remodeled and refurnished, under the direction of Capt. Delaney, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. The double parlors on the first floor have been converted into a large reception room, and other parts of the house have been remodeled. The walls, ceilings, and windows on the first floor will be decorated in Louis XVI. style, with furnishings to match. The dining rooms and other apartments will be fitted with new furniture, and decorated to correspond with the parlor. Much of the furniture in the mansion has been in use since the first term of Gov. Curtin. The best of the furniture will be used, and the rest sold at public sale.

THE DATE IS MR. PLATT'S

Continued from Page 1.

rot stories, and it seemed as if he were making personal allusions.

Reuben Fox at 12 o'clock circulated through the corridor telling members of the committee to go to Parlor D R. This is always a part of "Brer" Fox's work. The members went like sheep to a pen. It took ten minutes to round up the herd.

Chairman Hackett rapped on the table at 12:10. Anderson Lawrence shut the door and held it by the knob, and the committee was in session. There were the following present:

District.
1. Charles L. Phipps, proxy for William J. Youngs of Queens.
3. Henry W. Abell, proxy for William W. Goorich of Kings.
4. Charles M. Nevins of Kings.
5. Frederick A. Schroeder of Kings.
7. Charles E. Griffith of Richmond.
8. Cornelius Van Cott of New-York.
9. John Simpson of New-York.
11. George Hilliard of New-York.
12. John S. Smith of New-York.
13. William Brookfield of New-York.
14. Benjamin Oppenheimer, proxy for Julius M. Mayor of New-York.
15. Charles H. T. Collis of New-York.
16. William H. Robertson of Westchester.
17. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of Orange.
18. Lewis H. Vail of Dutchess.
19. Louis F. Payn, proxy for William C. Daly of Columbia.
20. William Barnes, Jr., of Albany.
21. William S. C. Wiley of Greene.
22. John C. Reid, proxy for William L. Proctor of St. Lawrence.
23. Frank S. Witherbee of Essex.
24. John T. Mott of Oswego.
25. Charles W. Hackett of Oneida.
26. George W. Dunn of Broome.
27. Frank H. Hiscock of Onondaga.
28. Barnet H. Davis of Wayne.
29. John F. Parkhurst of Steuben.
31. George W. Aldridge of Monroe.
32. John R. Hazel of Erie.
34. William G. Glenn of Allegany.
At large. Charles M. Berrian.

The Second and Sixth Districts in Kings, the Tenth of New-York, the Thirtieth, which comprizes Niagara, Livingston, Wyoming, Genessee, and Orleans, and the Thirty-third, in Erie, were not represented.

The business of the meeting was this: Mr. Van Cott moved that the convention be held at Saratoga, Sept. 17. Carried unanimously without debate.

Mr. Van Cott moved a resolution of regret and condolence for, and as to the death of E. B. Harper, the late Treasurer of the club. Adopted unanimously without debate.

Mr. Berrian moved a resolution of a similar nature in view of the death of George E. Smith, late messenger of the committee. Adopted by the same vote.

Mr. Hiscock moved a resolution declaring regular the committees in Onandaga existing under the recently adopted plan of reorganization in that county. Adopted by the same vote.

Mr. Odell moved that the committee meet again on the night of Sept. 16, at Congress Hall, Saratoga. Adopted by same vote.

Anderson Lawrence let go the doorknob at 12:19 o'clock, and the committee adjourned and came out of the room.

The resolution which Mr. Hiscock introduced went through flying, with the rest of the business. It is supposed to put the Hendricks-Hiscock, Amos-Kenyon crowd in Onandaga so far on top of the Belden faction that the latter will be heard of no more.

One Republican spoke of it as "a surprise." The only surprise, according to some of the Hendricks men, is that which may come to a man who has been struck by an express train when he finds his remains thrown against a stone wall. The Hendricks faction being the train, had done all its work before. The State Committee is the stone wall. Hendricks is in control of the committees which the State organization recognized as regular. The resolution reads thus:

Whereas, The Republican County Convention of the County of Onondaga, held in Syracuse Sept. 29, 1894, appointed a special committee to report a constitution and rules for the government of the party in said county, such constitution and rules to be in full force and effect when approved by the Republican County Committee; and

Whereas, The Republican County Committee did at a meeting specially called to consider such constitution and rules, held July 13, 1895, unanimously approve the same; therefore

Resolved, That the ward and town committees, the General Committee, and the Executive Committee constituted under such constitution and rules are hereby recognized as the regular committees of the Republican Party in and for said County of Onondaga.

"If this does not cover the ground, and give that part of the earth included within the Onandaga County lines to the Hendricks crowd, it's because of an oversight," was one comment. "The intention, at any rate, was to take everything."

The official call for the convention cannot be prepared for some days, because there are Assembly districts in New-York, Westchester, and Kings Counties where the courts are to pass on the work of reapportionment, and until the lines are established, the number of delegates from these districts cannot be ascertained. There will be, according to Clerk Fox, 758 or 760 delegates to the next convention. The last had 732. The apportionment is one for every 1,000 votes cast for Harrison in 1892. Under the new apportionment, the gains will be: Albany County, 1; Broome, 1; Cattaraugus, 1; Cayuga, 1; Dutchess, 1; Erie, 2; Jefferson, 1; Monroe, 2; Niagara, 1; Onelda, 1; Onandaga, 1; Oswego, 1; St. Lawrence, 1, and Suffolk, 1.

SOME FOR LOCAL OPTION.

Mr. Lexow, However, Has a Phrase He Prefers to All Others.

"What do you think is the solution of the excise question?" was asked of a number of politicians who gathered yesterday about the meeting place of the Republican State Committee.

Many of them dodged the issue wholly. Some said they thought local option would be the proper policy.

"I'm in favor of local option," said Barnet H. Davis of Wayne County. "I think the people of the cities ought to have the privilege of doing as they please on this question."

"Do you expect the State Convention will make any very plain declaration on this subject?"

"No, I do not," said Mr. Davis, frankly.

When ex-Judge William H. Robertson of Westchester was asked the question he said:

"I haven't thought out the matter to my own satisfaction. I don't know what ought to be done about it."

Said Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, the member of the committee from Monroe: "For personal reasons I would rather not express any opinion."

Mr. Aldridge was once Mayor of Rochester, and is said to have followed a policy a little too liberal to suit the average up-the-State man.

Said Senator John Raines: "If local option were adopted some counties would vote to close all the saloons seven days in the week, to say nothing of insisting on Sunday closing."

Said Gen. W. S. C. Wiley, the member of the committee from Green County: "The questions of excise should be left to the people of the locality which is to be affected. The good people of New-York should be allowed to say whether they want saloons opened or not."

Senator Clarence Lexow was not inclined to favor local option as it is usually understood, but he advanced a theory for what would be local option so far as New-York and one or two other cities are concerned.

"I do not favor local option," he said, "but I do favor a law which will allow the people of New-York something to say in making their own excise regulations."

"Local option for New-York?" asked the reporter.

"I prefer not to call it local option," said the Senator. "It might be included under the broader classification of home rule for cities of the first, second, and third class.' One of the items of local self-Government might be the making of excise rules."

Senator Lexow was asked if he expected to be re-elected.

"I haven't heard of any other Republican candidate in my district," he replied with an amused look.

Gen. Michael Kerwin, formerly Police Commissioner, in reply to the question, said he did not want to enter into a discussion of excise matters.

"From your experience as a Police Commissioner do you believe it is a physical possibility for the New-York police force to enforce the existing excise law to the letter?" Gen. Kerwin was asked.

"I do," he said, decidedly; "I believe it is possible for the force to close every saloon in this city and keep them closed on Sunday. I have such confidence in the force that I believe it can enforce any and all the laws."

"How?" asked the reporter.

"That," said Gen. Kerwin, "is a matter for whoever is in charge of the force to determine, and I am not in that position." Gen. Kerwin said it would be indelicate for him to discuss the action of the present board in enforcing the law, and so, while he was much interested in what Commissioner Roosevelt is doing, he would not speak for publication on the subject.

Chairman Hackett said he did not care to contribute any opinions as to what course the Republicans should pursue on excise, and in this many others joined him.

"The proposed enlargement of the State Committee" was another subject of conversation. Few if any members of the present organization are in favor of it. Chairman Hackett says it is hard enough to get a quorum of the present committee.

Secretary Kenyon said he thought an increase was out of the question. The convention would have comparatively few delegates in favor of such a large number. The movement, of which Cornelius N. Bliss is the head, was not taken very seriously by the State Committeemen. There is said to be a scheme on foot not to increase the size of the working force, placing the management of campaigns in the hands of an executive committee of eight, one from each judicial district. This would make the machine easier to handle than it is now.

"Will Controller Roberts again be a candidate?"

This question received some discussion. The Controller was not present to answer. The only State officer who holds an elective office present was Capt. John Palmer, Secretary of State. He was confident that the old ticket would be nominated. State Treasurer Colvin had been expected. He is almost always present on such occasions.

Controller Roberts was here last week to attend the meeting of the trustees of the State Club, of which he is President. He did not say whether he would accept another nomination. Some members think he will not.

Chairman Hackett thinks he will. The Chairman's attention was called to an Albany dispatch, published in The New-York Times of yesterday, which said Mr. Roberts might not accept.

"I think he will accept," said Mr. Hackett. "He's as much a candidate as Treasurer Colvin is."

This is a very emphatic way of saying that Mr. Roberts wants a renom

NEW PUBLICATIONS

DR. HOLMES IN THE BERKSHIRES

THE POET AMONG THE HILLS. By J. E. A. Smith. Illustrated. 12mo. Pittsfield: George Blatchford.

Every one who holds in reverence the memory of Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet and kindly "Autocrat," will welcome this little book. But those in particular who are familiar with the beautiful scenery of the Berkshire Hills, and trace their origin to Berkshire families that have endowed this region with the renown of their goodness and achievements, will receive the book graciously, both for its tributes to the poet who spent seven Summers in Pittsfield that he numbered among the pleasantest in his life, and for its admirable descriptions of the Berkshire country and events of historic interest.

The author's main object in writing the book was to bring together certain poems by Dr. Holmes that are strongly marked by characteristics derived from the region of the Berkshire Hills, and to show how deeply rooted in the poet's affections was the old town and all that pertained to it. Dr. Holmes is more intimately associated with the town of Pittsfield, and the town has juster ground to claim for itself a fair portion of the renown due to the abiding place of a poet, from the fact that the Wendell family was identified with Berkshire history from very early times. Col. Jacob Wendell, Dr. Holmes's great-grandfather, acquired important landed interests there, and a portion of this estate, coming down through successive generations, fell to Dr. Holmes, and in 1848 became the site of his Summer villa.

The author, in explaining how and why Pittsfield was dear to Dr. Holmes, and in claiming for the town its heritage of honor, has gathered much about the place and its distinguished families that is certain to awaken pleasant memories in the minds of many New-Englanders. Pittsfield, too, lays claim to having as permanent residents, or visitors who tarried there to enjoy its exquisite mountain and lake scenery, many famous authors. The author, in manifest love for the Berkshire country takes very just pride in the fact that writers have found both rest and inspiration from its scenic charms. Herman Melville, Charles Sumner, Longfellow, Hawthorne, and Fanny Kemble are among the number that Pittsfield holds dear. The book contains, incidentally to its main theme, not a little concerning these persons that is pleasant and interesting. Charles Sumner found great delight in the society of Fanny Kemble, though he confesses in a letter to a friend that he felt always a certain sense of her superiority. Longfellow, in an old-fashioned mansion of Pittsfield, found the timepiece that suggested "The Old Clock on the Stairs." The story of the house of the old clock has an appropriate place in honored traditions recorded by the author.

Oliver Wendell Holmes first addressed a Berkshire audience on the occasion of the great Berkshire jubilee, held in 1844, a festival famous for many years afterward. To it came from distant States and cities children of Berkshire families. In the assembly were many of the most brilliant men in America. Dr. Holmes was already becoming famous, and he was invited to read a poem. He was received with affectionate consideration, and, after his modest prefatory speech, the audience was charmed by the poem of welcome beginning:

"Come back to your mother, ye children, for shame,
Who have wandered like truants, for riches or fame!"

Another poem, "A Vision of Life," was read five years later in Pittsfield at the graduating exercises of the Young Ladies' Institute. The same year he also read "The Ploughman" at the Berkshire Cattle Show. This was a notable festival at that time. One of its crowning features was a great plowing match, and for this reason this superb production was especially apropos. He was Chairman of the committee on the plowing match, in fact, and the poem was introduced by his delightfully witty report as the head of the committee. A chapter is very well devoted to this great rural festival that was deemed worthy the songs of poets—a festival that attracted not only the Berkshire farmers, but men high up in the country's esteem, and a fashionable element from New-York and other cities.

Dr. Holmes further honored Pittsfield by the beautiful dedicatory poem read at the consecration of its cemetery in 1850. The author also classes with the Berkshire poems "The Vision," that takes its inspiration from the Housatonic River, which has been honored by the songs of many other poets, and "The New Eden," which Dr. Holmes kindly permitted to be published in a local paper. In addition to these there are several graceful little poems written for a Pittsfield church fair.

In justice it must be said that the author has enhanced, if such a thing is possible, the literary interest attached to these poems by presenting so carefully the circumstances to which they in part owed their origin, and the local environments of Pittsfield, from which they derived color. It is very clear that Dr. Holmes dearly loved the Berkshire Hills. The extracts given from his letters are not necessary to prove this. July 24, 1894, he wrote to a friend: "It tires me to write now. My eyes are dim—my fingers crampy. Were I forty years old instead of three-score and twenty-four, I would try to buy my old place, just as it was, and be once more your Summer neighbor. Write and aid my convalescence with a lively manifesto from our blessed City of Pittsfield. The pendulum has a very short range of oscillation."

SOUTH AFRICAN PICTURES

KAFIR STORIES. By William Charles Scully. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Scully, of whom we had heard nothing at all until his work was announced, writes of South Africa with the sure knowledge, the sympathy, and almost with the vigor that Mr. Kipling bestows upon his Hindu stories. The new-comer knows the hills and plains, the bush and the settlements of South Africa well, and he seems to write with a strong moral purpose. While only one of his seven tales treats directly of the missionary and his work, the undertone of them all seems to say, distinctly, that the white man has dealt mistakenly with the Kafir and the Zulu, when he has not purposely or for sordid gain done them harm.

But Mr. Scully is a story teller rather than a moralist. The reader will be particularly grateful for his strongly picturesque tale of adventure and warfare in the days of Zulu glory, when Tschaka was King, "The Quest of the Copper." There is no false sentiment in this or in any of the tales. The faithful, self-sacrificing hero is a naked, murderous savage. His stanch, obedient followers eat raw flesh and slay women and children. But there is something splendid in their courage and fortitude, and the narrative of their long march, their triumphs, their betrayal, and finally their brave death is thrilling.

There is a ghost story, for no such volume of tales would be complete without one; and there is a yarn about cannibalism powerfully told that will curdle your blood. There are two sad love tales, for the half-naked Kafir girls inspire the genuine love of their fellow-men, and Mr. Scully's two heroines, Martha, with Aryan blood in her veins, and Nomalie, heathen by blood and breeding, are as true to their one passion as any heroine of European poetry or romance.

In short, "Kafir Stories" is worth reading, and the volume merits its place in the popular buckram stories. Mr. Scully provides a valuable glossary, and he has a way of beginning his tales in the Kipling manner, with apt quotations from poets whom the world until now has never known.

NORWAY AND SPAIN VISITED

A HOLIDAY IN SPAIN AND NORWAY. By Caroline Earle White. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

This is a little brochure, which, without literary pretension, is most interesting. It describes a rapid tour through Spain and across the Straits to Tangier, and then up north through Norway; Barcelona, Tarragona, Valencia, Cordova, Grenada, Seville, and Madrid are visited. At Seville the lady sees the dancing at the cathedral on Corpus Christi Day, and it is thus described: "The consecrated host was exposed upon the altar, and ten boys danced before it for nearly half an hour. The boys were beautifully dressed, and had castanets, which they used at intervals. The dance was a slow one, of the nature of a minuet, and the boys sang as they danced the same air that was played by the orchestra." After leaving the church, the author read on the streets the posters about the bullfights to be held the next day. A bull's head, just severed from an animal, was exhibited, with the announcement that the bull had "killed three horses outright," and that the animal "had been bred by the Duke of Veragua." His Holiness the Pope has just dealt a blow at this Spanish institution, but the author says: "Bullfighting will endure many blows before it succumbs, so deeply rooted is it in the affections of the Spanish people."

Caroline Earle White, who ought to know, does not deem Spanish women handsome. They are wanting in expression, heavy of feature, and use too much face powder, this custom being confined mostly to women of the higher class. The Queen is not popular, principally because she is not a Spaniard.

Somewhat the usual route was taken through Norway, and the honesty of the people is extolled. Norway is still the land of primitive manners. Everybody shakes hands, and to refuse to shake is taken as a personal slight. A trip to Norway is never likely to be forgotten by any tourist, and so the author bids good-bye to it with regret, as "a country full of natural beauty, with a people gifted with noble and attractive traits of character."

LITERARY NOTES

—Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts, the Canadian poet, has written a short popular history of Canada. Two years of work have been given to it.

—Another series of Irish idylls from Jane Barlow is promised for the Autumn.

—A selection has been made from the unpublished letters of Dean Stanley for publication by John Murray. The letters were addressed to members of Stanley's family, to Dr. Jowett, Mrs. Arnold, Dr. Vaughan, Sir George Grove, and the Queen.

—"The Journal of a Spy in Paris" is announced by John Murray. It embraces the period from January to July, 1794. The writer was Raoul Hesdin, a wood engraver, who had been in this country, and late in 1793 returned to France. While in the pay of the British Government he obtained employment, apparently as an engraver, under the Committee of Public Safety in a room in the Tuileries, near to that in which the committee itself sat. He knew Fouché, and had dealings with the Dantonists.

—A volume of travels in Central Asia announced in London is "In the Heart of a Continent," by Capt. Younghusband. It deals with Manchuria, the Gobi Desert, the Himalayas, the Hindu Kush, the Pamirs, and Chitral.

—Out-of-town papers continue to print the statement that a new magazine is to be started in New-York in the Fall, with no illustrations, the projectors believing that "the illustration of our popular magazines is being overdone, and that the public is tiring of simple 'picture articles,' the chief merit of which lies not in the letterpress, but in the pictorial part."

—The Rev. D. F. Lamson's "History of Manchester, Mass., 1645-1895" will be published about Aug. 1. It will comprise over 100 pages, with maps, illustrations, and an index. For a book of local history the volume is offered at a low price, $1.50. The right to increase the price after Jan. 1 is reserved.

—Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, the English physician, contributes to the August number of The North American Review a paper entitled "What to Avoid in Cycling." He has ridden wheels for many years.

—A portion of the library of George Augustus Sala is announced to be sold in London.

—A volume entitled "Early Rhode Island Houses; a Historical and Architectural Study" is announced in Providence. Its authors are Norman M. Isham and Albert F. Brown. Fourteen characteristic houses are described.

—The E. W. Porter Company of St. Paul will issue a reprint of Fitzgerald's first and fourth versions of the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam, with the omitted stanzas of the second version. Only 750 copies will be printed.

—Grant Allen's recent story, "The Woman Who Did," has gone to a sixteenth edition in London. In this country over 10,000 copies have been sold.

—Readers of Nordau will be interested in the exhaustive review of his book printed in Benjamin R. Tucker's "Liberty," for July 27. It nearly fills the entire number. The writer is G. Bernard Shaw, author of "Arms and the Man" and other books.

—The August number of The New-England Magazine contains an article on the Flagstaff photographs of the planet Mars by Percival Lowell. The paper is strikingly illustrated, and will command attention. This periodical appears at its best in this number. Its publisher is Warren F. Kellogg of 5 Park Street, Boston.

They May Be Held for Murder.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 30.—Police Sergeant George Krieger and Patrolman Henry O'Brien, who shot John Spellisy at Union Hill last Thursday night, were lodged in the county jail this morning.

They have secured the services of Senator Daly, but Judge Lippincott is out of town at present and will not return until to-morrow. Mr. Daly will then ask for the release of the men on the plea that a Coroner's jury has exonerated them. Prosecutor Winfield will ask that they be held for murder in the second degree.

Pleased with the Signal System.

Commissioner Sheffield was the only one of the Fire Commissioners to return from Washington yesterday. He said:

"We have been inspecting the Washington fire signal system, where by an auxiliary system, the business houses are connected with the public system. We were pleased with the experiments shown us, but I cannot say whether we will move for the adoption of this plan here or not."

The matter will probably come before the meeting to-day.

Health Board Appointments.

At a meeting of the Health Board yesterday afternoon the following appointments were made:

Milk Inspector—Edmund Clark, 426 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street; Matron of Riverside Hospital—Mary J. Reynolds; Sanitary Inspectors—Joseph M. Brady, 105 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Henry M. Leverich, 100 East Fifty-fourth Street, and Julius Cohn, 187 Madison Street.

Pay for the Street Cleaners.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring announced yesterday that the street cleaners who have not been paid for work from July 8 to July 25 will receive their money to-morrow.

Col. Waring and President Wilson of the Health Board visited the Controller's office yesterday, and the Controller agreed to accept the certificate of the Board of Health approving the street cleaning pay rolls.

TOLD BY AN ACCOMPLICE

Secret of the Williams Girls' Murder Revealed.

A FULL CONFESSION IS EXPECTED

The Cigrands Say Emeline Was Killed by Holmes — Skulls Found in the Chicago Cellar.

CHICAGO, July 30.—William Capps, the Forth Worth attorney who is here at the instance of the heirs of Minnie Williams, says that he is prepared to prove the murder of Minnie and Annie Williams. He insists that they were killed by Holmes, Quinlan, Pietzel, and another man whose name he is not yet prepared to give. This man has been found by a detective whom the heirs engaged to work on the case eight months ago. It is said he has made a partial confession, and will make it complete on condition that he is granted immunity from punishment. Mr. Capps also says that this man knows exactly where the bodies of the Williams girls are buried.

Mrs. Strowers, a washerwoman, who lives at Sixty-first and Morgan Streets, furnished the detectives with a new feature in the case to-day. She said she used to wash for Holmes and for Mrs. Connors. Several times, she said, some of the latter's clothing was brought to her by Holmes. Holmes came to her in 1891 and urged her to take out an insurance policy on her life for $10,000.

"Don't be afraid of me," Mrs. Strowers quotes Holmes as saying: "you take out the policy and I'll give you $6,000 cash for it at once."

Mrs. Strowers's friends persuaded her not to be insured, and she never talked with Holmes on the subject again.

Mrs. Pietzel went to Galva, Ill., to-night. The police at one time contemplated preventing her from leaving the city, but they have abandoned the plan. They are still of the opinion, however, that she can tell a great deal more than she has yet divulged.

A great deal of importance is attached by the police to the finding to-day of parts of a human skull in the basement of the Holmes building, on Sixty-third Street. The ground in several places gave evidence of having been dug up—how long ago the police do not know, nor have they any way at present of ascertaining.

In the corner of the basement two pieces of skull were found. They had been covered with dirt, but the rest of the skull could not be found.

Mr. Cigrand, the father of the missing Emeline, and Philomena, her sister, arrived from their home in Anderson, Ind., this morning and paid an early visit to Inspector Fitzpatrick. They were accompanied by Dr. B. J. Cigrand, a cousin of the reputed victim.

The only new information they gave was concerning a trunk which was received at Oxford, Ohio, where the Cigrands lived, a few days after the announcement from the Chicago employer of the girl that she had disappeared. The trunk contained only a few clothes, readily luentified as the property of Emeline. They received a letter, written by typewriter and signed "Emma," stating that she did not need the clothing and trunk and she hoped that they could use them. She said Phelps had bought her a great big trunk and that she was to get new clothes throughout that afternoon.

A letter was later received from Holmes, written two weeks after he had been asked what had become of Emeline. It read:

Dear Sir: I received your letter some days ago and called on Dr. Cigrand in regard to the same and was pleased to learn from him of Mrs. Phelps's whereabouts, for it seemed exceedingly strange until he explained matters to me that she would have neglected to write you, and inasmuch as she was working for us I felt in a measure responsible for her. Kindly let me know her address upon your receiving it, as there is a paper pertaining to the Campbell-Yates Company, of which she has acted as Secretary, which should be properly signed by her.

Dr. Cigrand says that Holmes never called on him. Miss Phillin, who went to Chicago last night, visited her sister one month before her disappearance. She said that she called on her often while she was at work in Holmes's office, on the third floor of the "castle." She says that her sister pointed out the door of the office vault one day and said that Holmes had told her never to go near that door. She thought but little of it. She never saw all of the rooms on the floor, as she was not allowed to go back into the building through this door. She also remembers Pat Quinlan, and says that he came in very angry one afternoon because her sister had told a man that Holmes was down town.

Another letter from Emeline, two weeks after her wedding, reads: "Why don't you write to me? I'm almost wild."

There was no address and no date to it, and it was mailed on a train.

Miss Cigrand drew out what money she had in the Fowler National Bank, at Lafayette, one week before she disappeared.

"I believe firmly that my daughter was murdered by Holmes," said Mr. Cigrand. "In no other way can we account for her disappearance. The police did not give us any new information in regard to the whereabouts of Emeline. In this respect, at least, they are as much at sea as the family, but they believe, as we do, that she was foully dealt with."

Chief Badenoch was asked if he believed the story told by Chappelle, the articulator of skeletons. "I have no choice but to believe it," he said. "The man gave us the most unmistakable evidence of his familiarity with the premises by leading us straight to the hidden vats, and pointing them out to us. He had no divining rod, and if he had not known all about the matter, he could not possibly have done as he did. As to the skeletons, there is no way on earth of proving their identity, but there are certain persons missing, and everything points to the conclusion that they were disposed of in this case on Sixty-third and Wallace Streets. Now, what more natural than these should prove to be all that is left of the murdered persons? I admit it is rather improbable that Holmes should have had the bodies of his victims mounted instead of completely disposing of them, but Holmes was no ordinary criminal. He may have done this with the very end in view of averting suspicion, on the assumption that the police, should they get on his trail, would think him too shrewd a man to have done such a thing."

A BOY HOLMES'S FIRST VICTIM.

He Was in the Swindler's Service in Clinton County, N. Y.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 30.—H. H. Holmes was once a resident of this (Clinton) county. He appeared at Mooers in 1883, under the name Herman W. Mudgett, as an agent for nursery stock, and created such a good impression that he was engaged to teach the village school. This occupation he found uncongenial. He left Mooers and went to Massachusetts, but returned in a short time, accompanied by a small boy, who disappeared shortly after arrival, Holmes saying he had gone home. It is now believed that the boy was the murderer's first victim.

After the boy's disappearance, Mudgett, or Holmes, went to Mooers Forks, three miles away, and began practice as a physician. He remained there about a year, taking, while there, an active part in politics. He was an enthusiastic supporter of Blaine in 1884, and wagered every dollar he had and all he could secure by borrowing or otherwise on Blaine's success. On losing his wagers he was penniless, and then his true nature began to show itself in many dishonest practices. His misconduct culminated in a hurried departure for Chicago. He left behind many unpaid bills. He returned again to this county in 1885, when he told Munchausen-like stories of his success in Chicago, where, so he claimed, he owned several stores.

Holmes's most pronounced characteristics while at Mooers Forks were unlimited self-assurance and marked untruthfulness. His last stay was a brief one, but after departure he was in correspondence with several of the villagers for a long time.

In his certificate, filed in the Clinton County Clerk's office Oct. 11, 1884, Mudgett (Holmes) swore that his name was Herman W. Mudgett, that his birthplace was Gilmanton, N. H., and that he was graduated at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor.

Lawyer Bernhard Metzger Held.

Magistrate Brann, after a lengthy examination in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, held Lawyer Bernhard Metzger of 261 Broadway for the Grand Jury on the charge of felonious assault last week on Augustus Browning of 171½ Downing Street. Bail was furnished in $1,000.

MRS. MORDAUNT'S STRANGE STORY

She Says Mrs. Rose Ester and Others Tried to Poison Her — Magistrate Crane Dismisses Her Complaint.

Mrs. Jesse Mordaunt, founder of the Aged Ladies' Home for Gentlewomen, on the King's Bridge Road, near its junction with the William's Bridge Road, charged Mrs. Rose Ester, a former inmate of the home, in the Morrisania Court, yesterday, with being concerned in a conspiracy to kill her with poison.

Magistrate Crane refused to enter a complaint, saying that Mrs. Mordaunt did not seem to know what she was talking about.

Mrs. Mordaunt says that she is the possessor of bonds and stocks worth several thouand dollars, and that she has her life insured in several companies for large sums. Eight of the twelve inmates of the institution left it on June 1 because she worried them, it is said, with charges of trying to poison her. Mrs. Mordaunt said she was forced to send Mrs. Ester away on June 9 in self-protection.

Mrs. Mordaunt is a slight, blonde woman, about forty-five years old, and has one daughter, Lilly, twelve years old. She has been married three times, and is now a widow.

She entered the Morrisania Police Court yesterday carrying a handful of papers, and appeared very much excited. When she was called to state her case she took out a big bundle of documents, and said:

Now, Judge, I am about to be poisoned, and this woman, Mrs. Ester, is one of them. Mrs. Ester came to my home on June 1, and until June 4 appeared to be in every way nice. On that morning I found that a large quantity of poison has been put on the tablecloth.

There was cowhage, antimony, and something else. Now this woman did it, I am certain, because three days afterward I caught her with a package of white powder, which she threw away. Now, Judge, I have property, and these women know it, and they are put up to poison me by some outside people just to get it.

Why, I had to put them all out, and even now, they or somebody I do not know, follow me in the cars every time I go out.

M. S. Adler, who appeared for Mrs. Ester, stopped Mrs. Mordaunt's harangue, and said:

Your Honor, this woman is insane, or a criminal, in my belief. In spite of the fact that she says her home is free, she made my client pay her $150 when she was put out of the place on June 17. I took steps to recover the money, and we all were to have met in my office at 2 o'clock to-day, and instead of that she brings us here.

Mr. Adler then produced a postal card, which he said he received yesterday morning from Philadelphia. It was signed H. T. Johnson, and read as follows:

Look up Mrs. Mordaunt's record in West Philadelphia. She is a female Holmes. Address Lawyer Charles Steckler, 1,213 Filbert Street.

The card bore the Philadelphia postmark, but did not give the signer's address. It was addressed to Mr. Adler.

In answer to this, Mrs. Mordaunt said she had lived in Philadelphia, much to her sorrow, and that she had run a dressmaking establishment. She demanded protection, and protested that she was in danger of being poisoned.

Magistrate Crane did not think so, and in dismissing the case said: "I am very sorry that I cannot help you. You do not seem to know what you are talking about exactly, and I cannot take any complaint."

BEER EXPERIS ON THE STAND

They Testify that Sulzer's Beer Contained Too Little Alcohol to Produce Intoxication—A Decision Is Withheld.

The case of Martin Pfister and Louis Aschinskey, waiters in Sulzer's Harlem River Park, who were arrested Sunday, July 14, for selling lager beer in the park, was again before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Harlem Court, yesterday.

Sulzer claims that the beer sold was a special brew, and contained less than 2 per cent. of alcohol, being thus a non-intoxicant under the law. Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhofer appeared for the defense, and Assistant District Attorney Alfred Lauterbach for the people.

Francis Wyatt, a chemist, testified that he analyzed a portion of the beer sold by the accused, and found that it contained 2.08 per cent. of alcohol. The analysis was made two days after the beer was bottled, and fermentation had undoubtedly increased the percentage of alcohol. He was of the opinion that the beer contained less than 2 per cent. of alcohol on the day on which it was sold, and he testified further that the human stomach could not hold a sufficient quantity of such beer to cause intoxication.

Dr. Thomas H. Moak, Dr. George Healey, and Dr. Francis P. Walther, as experts on the effect of intoxicants, testified that the human stomach could not hold enough beer containing 3 per cent. of alcohol to cause intoxication.

Dr. Wilton G. Barry, chemist to the Board of Health, said that by his analysis of two bottles of the beer he found over 3 per cent. of alcohol in one bottle and over 4 per cent. in the other. Dr. Berry explained, however, that the analyses were made six days after the beer was bottled, and that fermentation might have increased the percentage of alcohol considerably.

Mr. Lauterbach and ex-Judge Dittenhofer agreed to submit briefs as soon as they received copies of the stenographer's minutes, and Magistrate Wentworth said he would render his decision as early a day as possible.

The cases of Alfred Kramer, a waiter in Wendel's Park, arrested for selling a cigar Sunday, July 14, and of August Strohmeier, waiter in the same place, arrested for selling ginger ale on the same day, took the same course as the Sulzer case, Magistrate Wentworth saying that the decision in their cases would settle all similar cases now pending.

HER SON KILLED BY A FALL

Mrs. Rinaldi then Attempted to Take Her Own Life.

Mrs. Mary Rinaldi, a young Italian woman, is in the Bellevue Hospital, suffering from an incised wound of the throat, self-inflicted. About half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Rinaldi left her three-year-old boy, Joseph, sleeping on a bed in her apartment on the third floor of the tenement No. 122 Washington Street, while she went out to get some milk for breakfast.

She had been gone but a few minutes when two Italian boys who live in the same tenement came running up to her and told her that her little son had fallen out of the window and was killed. She, upon hearing this, ran to the house and when she saw her babe lying dead on the flags of the yard in the rear of the house she became hysterical. She stood over the lifeless body of her child for a moment, then, realizing what had happened, hurried to the barber shop of her husband, a few doors away, at 127 Washington Street, ostensibly to tell her husband of what had occurred.

On entering the shop, without uttering a word she went to the razor case, and, taking a razor, slashed her throat with it before her husband could divine her purpose and prevent her from doing herself any injury.

She was taken in an ambulance, first to the Hudson Street, and later to Bellevue Hospital, where last night the doctors said she was suffering more from hysteria than from the wound, and that she would doubtless recover.

Testimonial to Mr. Brookshier.

When the members of the Bowery Young Men's Institute learned a few days ago that Assistant Secretary J. L. Brookshier had resigned and was about to leave for the West on a business enterprise they immediately set to work to show their appreciation of his service by a testimonial. This took the form of an entertainment given last Tuesday night at the Institute, 222 Bowery, at which an address, signed by about 300 men, was presented to Mr. Brookshier.

The presentation was made by Prof. J. W. Cox, to which Mr. Brookshier responded. The address contained the expression of the regards of all the members for the Assistant Secretary and their gratefulness to him for his services rendered in the institute. Mr. Brookshier will leave soon for Chillicothe, Mo. He has been Assistant Secretary about four years.

Working of the Blanket Ballot.

JAMAICA, N. Y., July 30.—The new blanket-ballot law was tried here to-day for the first time in the village and the third time in the State. The election was for a Trustee to fill a vacancy in the Village Board. In accordance with the statute red flags were put up at a distance of 150 feet from the polls, to mark the inclosure inside which electioneering could not be done. The new system of voting puzzled a good many voters, and they gave up in disgust. The result was as follows: William J. Stanford, 254; John Everitt, 106; G. W. Allen, 2. Forty-six ballots were spoiled.

PLAYED POKER IN JAIL

This a Witness Says in the Ludlow Street Case.

KEEPERS TOOK A HAND, HE DECLARES

Grand Jury Committee Visits the Prison to Look Over the Place—Sheriff Tamsen May Give Some Testimony.

The festive game of draw poker did not go out of fashion in Ludlow Street Jail with the retirement of Tammany Hall Wardens, according to two witnesses called yesterday for the Grand Jury.

Bauer, one of the keepers under Sheriff Tamsen, and John Feldhammer, who was appointed engineer at the jail by Mr. Tamsen, both declared yesterday, in the Criminal Courts Building, that the jail officials under the present Sheriff not alone permitted the prisoners, criminal and civil, to play among themselves, but that the officials at times took a friendly hand, much to their own satisfaction and emolument.

Before examining any of the witnesses summoned, eight members of the Grand Jury, in pursuance of Recorder Goff's instructions to probe the matter of the escape of the Post Office robbers from the jail, made a trip to Ludlow Street in the morning. The eight went as a special committee, and will report to the full Grand Jury.

The committee was met at the jail by Sheriff Tamsen, who escorted them all over the building. They examined the course the robbers took in getting out of the building, and had a lengthy conference with Warden Archibald. When the Grand Jurymen left they shook hands most amiably with Mr. Tamsen and his Warden, but they declined to make any comments on the result of their trip.

As soon as the committee returned to the Criminal Courts Building the Grand Jury resumed the examination of witnesses begun the day before. Feldhammer, the engineer, was among the first men called. When he came out of the Grand Jury room he spoke very freely of what he knew or professed to know. He said he had given up a thirty-five-dollar-a-week position in a brewery for the job of engineer at the jail, which paid only $1,000 a year, because he had expected a steady place. Instead, he now found himself turned out because the keepers had permitted a lot of dangerous criminals to escape.

While he held his job, he declared, constant demands were made on him for contributions toward presents for the Sheriff. He showed an itemized account of his expenses for the month of July. The amount was $100. One item read: "Extorted from me, for contribution to Sheriff Tamsen's badge, $5."

Feldhammer said that he told Warden Archibald that he would sue the Sheriff for money due. Archibald advised him carelessly to go ahead; that the Sheriff did not care how many suits were brought, as the burden of them all fell on the city. "Warden Raabe played cards with the prisoners," said Feldhammer, "and when he lost he said, 'Charge that to me.' I thought there was something wrong just before the prisoners got out of the jail. The Warden looked as wise as a fox and told me all the time to keep my mouth shut."

Feldhammer speaks very broken English. He was evidently prejudiced against Sheriff Tamsen, and spoke with the utmost recklessness.

Bauer, the ex-keeper, was equally free with his speech to the reporters while waiting to be called before the Grand Jury. He declared that one of the keepers, named Hartnagle, who was later called by the Grand Jury, was mainly responsible for the escape of the prisoners. Continuing, Bauer said:

"There will be a witness before the Grand Jury, a Spaniard, whose name I don't know, who will tell a great deal about how the prisoners acted before they got away. He will mention what hints they dropped while playing cards with other prisoners. This witness is a Ludlow Street Jail prisoner."

"Were the prisoners allowed to play cards?" Bauer was asked. The ex-keeper smiled broadly.

"Of course they were," he answered. "They played all the time. Sometimes they played all night."

"Poker?"

"Poker and hearts, and they always played for money. The Spaniard who is to testify used to play with the Post Office robbers."

"Did Warden Raabe and the keepers play with the prisoners?"

"The Warden only played once with the prisoners, as far as I can remember," was Bauer's answer. "But he used to play poker frequently with the hall keeper, McCabe."

Sheriff Tamsen called at the Criminal Court Building in the belief that the Grand Jury wanted to examine him. He was told that he could appear before that body if he desired, but that he need not be specially summoned. Mr. Tamsen declared that he would consider whether or not he would make a voluntary statement to the Grand Jury.

The investigation will be continued to-day.

NO APPEAL YET FOR MARIA BARBELLA

Two People Who Want to Die in Her Place.

ALBANY, July 30.—The Clerk of the Court of Appeals said to-day that no notice of appeal has yet been filed from the judgment of the lower court sentencing Maria Barbella to be electrosecuted for the murder of her betrayer. The court will not meet until October, and if a notice of appeal is filed the arguments before the court of last resort will be heard next October, as capital cases have preference. A notice of appeal will act as a stay until after the Court of Appeals disposes of the case.

Gov. Morton is in daily receipt of communications in regard to the Maria Barbella case. An anonymous correspondent writes from Fort Scott, Kan., as follows:

I notice in the papers that one Maria Barbella has been tried and condemned to death by the laws of your State. I, being an unbeliever in capital punishment, wish to make you a proposition, believing, as I do, that you are a man of mercy. I propose to offer to you that which if you are as patriotic an American as I am you cannot refuse, but grant me the privilege of what I ask. I understand that this Maria Barbella is to die for killing her betrayer. I propose to you, if the laws of your State are so strict that they demand the blood of this helpless woman, that the great State of New-York procure passage for me from this city to your's, and that I be permitted to fill this doomed woman's place and let her go free. I think it a disgrace on our nation for her to be executed. Let me know if your laws will allow me to take her place in case she must be electrosecuted. Thank God, I have an immortal soul that the law of New-York cannot control, so I fear not what men can do. It is God alone that I put trust in. You can announce that there is one such man in the City of Fort Scott. I withhold my name for the present, as I do not want to be bothered by the curious.

Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison has also received a communication from a woman, asking that she be allowed to take Maria Barbella's place in the electric chair in case she must die.

DAYS FOR REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

Big Corps of Men Will Be Required in Conducting the Elections.

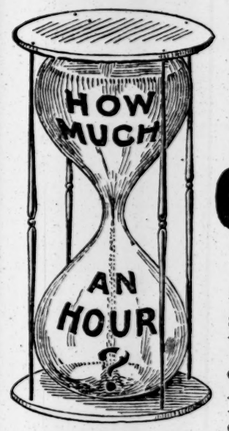
It was announced at the Bureau of Elections yesterday that the days of registration prescribed by law this year are Tuesday, Oct. 8; Wednesday, Oct. 16; Friday, Oct. 25, and Saturday, Oct. 26. Election day is Tuesday, Nov. 5. The services of 11,040 election officers will be required at the 1,380 election districts in the city. This does not include the new annexed territory, where probably about 100 more election officers will be needed.

In the 1,380 election districts in the city there will be on duty on the registry days and election day, 5,520 Inspectors of Election. In addition to the Inspectors, 2,760 poll clerks, and the same number of ballot clerks will serve on election day, making 11,040 election officers in all.

Chief Clerk Allen of the Election Bureau said that the election this year would cost the city, in round figures, about $450,000. This includes the salaries of election officers, printing of ballots, election stationery, and the advertising of nominations, boundaries of districts, and location of polling places.

To Escape New-Jersey Lawyers.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 30.—Chancellor and Mrs. Alexander T. McGill sailed for Europe on the Havel to-day. They will be absent six weeks. The Chancellor said he was going on a voyage of discovery with the object of finding a place inaccessible to New-Jersey lawyers.



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COLONISTS STARVE IN LIBERIA

Negroes Who Accompanied the March Expedition Report Great Suffering and Privation by the Deluded Emigrants.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—At the Wayfarers' Lodge, Lombard Street, homesick and destitute, are three negroes of Arkansas, who have just returned from Liberia, whither they went as colonists some months ago. Of nearly 100 companions in the expedition, some are said to have died of starvation, and others are eking out a wretched existence in Africa.

The three men were farmers of Jefferson County, Ark., Frank Shelton, who has a wife and four children there; J. R. Tucker, who had a family, and Ebenezer Russell, who is unmarried.

They say the International Immigration Society of Birmingham, Ala., offered twenty-five acres of land to every colonist, and used as indorsement the name of Bishop H. M. Turner of Atlanta, Ga. The subscribers were required to pay $41 in advance, and their passage to Savannah. In return, they were to be given their passage, food, and the land on arrival.

The ship sailed in March for Monrovia with ninety-seven colonists, who were in the care of the society's Secretary. The men declare they were simply dumped ashore and allowed to shift for themselves. A score of their comrades died of climate fever, and some, it was reported, perished by starvation. Work could not be secured, and the flesh of dead animals and snakes was seized upon with avidity for food.

Shelton and his two neighbors saw no hope for them in the colony, and succeeded in obtaining passage to Liverpool, and thence to Philadelphia. They expect help from Arkansas which will enable them to return to their homes.

DR. ROOKER AT THE CATHOLIC LEGATION

He Has Been Taking a Vacation—The Business of the Church.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Dr. Rooker, secretary of Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Delegate to the United States, returned to the legation to-day after a vacation of a month's duration, spent at Albany. He found, he said this evening, nothing on the files of the legation of public interest or importance that had accumulated during his absence. Two or three matters, none of any grave importance, had been disposed of.

The trouble between Bishop Bonacum and two of his priests had been settled. The Bishop informed Mgr. Satolli that he had withdrawn the edict of expulsion from his diocese, which, apparently, was satisfactory to the priests.

The legation had been notified that Mgr. O'Connell, rector of the American College in Rome, had resigned that office after an incumbency of six years, but no statement of the reasons moving him had been given. Dr. Rooker said Mgr. O'Connell's action was inexplicable to him. As to the report that the Monsignor's uncle, Father O'Connell of Brooklyn, was to be elevated to the episcopacy, the secretary said the legation possessed no information whatever. There are now three Bishoprics in the United States vacant—the dioceses of San Antonio, Sioux City, and Sacramento. But Father O'Connell's name is not on the list of names submitted by the clergy to the Delegate, and by him forwarded to Rome, from which the Bishops are to be selected.

Dr. Rooker was questioned regarding the report that Mgr. Satolli is to be made a Cardinal and his office here filled by another. He responded with a good deal of impatience in his manner: "Oh, that story again? It seems that some one thinks it smart to revive it periodically, changing the name of the successor every time to give it variety. There is nothing in it."

COL. ALFRED M. WOOD'S FUNERAL

Buried with a Military Service—A Volley Fired over the Grave.

QUEENS, L. I., July 30.—Funeral services were held here this afternoon over the remains of the late Col. Alfred M. Wood, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, who died Sunday morning.

They were held in the Reformed Church, by the Rev. J. S. N. Demarest, assisted by the Rev. A. H. Hageman.

The pall bearers were Gen. James McLeer, Gen. Fowler, Col. Harry W. Michell of the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Alexis C. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment, Congressman Richard C. McCormick, and Col. John Fleming.

The following Brooklyn officials were present: Mayor Schieren, Public Works Commissioner White, Corporation Counsel McDonald, City Clerk Joseph Benjamin, Assistant Clerk Islee, Controller Palmer, Auditor Sutton, and Aldermen Clark, Guilfoyle, Leach, Walsh, and Cary. There was a delegation present from the Veteran Association of the Fourteenth Regiment. Jamaica Post, No. 368, G. A. R., which Col. Wood joined about a month before his death, attended in a body, under Commander Thomas S. Ryder.

The interment was in Greenfield Cemetery, Hempstead. At the grave, Chaplain Joshua Kimber read the Grand Army of the Republic burial service, and a squad of the Fourteenth Regiment fired a volley over the open grave.

Enjoined Pending Property Consents.

TRENTON, N. J., July 30.—An opinion by Chancellor McGill was filed to-day in the case of George W. Stilwell against the Atlantic Highlands, Red Bank and Long Branch Electric Railway Company, Davis S. Arnot, and others. The question involved in the suit was whether the railway company had the right to construct the road on the turnpike or highway, or whether it was compelled to buy the right of way, the same as the steam railro

The New-York Times

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSÉE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concerts. 9:00 to 11:00—Rice's 1492. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	1895.	Times 1895.
3 A. M.	72	67	70
6 A. M.	72	68	71
9 A. M.	78	72	78
12 M.	86	76	82
4 P. M.	87	70	75
6 P. M.	85	73	74
9 P. M.	81	71	72
12 P. M.	77	64	67

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 73⅞
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 71.0
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 79.5
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 73.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 2.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

MAKE SURE OF THE SENATE.

While the contending Republican factions in the Empire State are more and more harshly condemning each other and are daily finding new causes for public dissatisfaction with all their factions, Democrats should be considering, calmly and seriously, the importance of suspending factional disputes for a season, and devote their energies to securing united party action at the polls.

An opportunity is afforded, between this time and Nov. 5, to select such candidates for the next Senate of fifty members as will invite preference for the nominees of the Democrats over those of their distressed and divided opponents. The State is full of Democrats good enough to go to the State Senate, and a great many of the Democrats who have never been honored by a nomination or an election to the Legislature might turn out, upon trial, to be quite as useful to the State, and perhaps more helpful to the party than other Democrats who have often been thus honored.

The Democrats of New-York should do something to help assure a Democratic majority in the United States Senate. When that body meets in December it will be made up of forty-three Republicans, thirty-eight Democrats, and seven Democratic and Republican Populists. That condition of parties may remain until 1897, when the successors to twenty-nine Senators will be chosen. Of these twenty-nine, twelve are now Republicans, fourteen are Democrats, and three are Populists. It is safe to assume that ten of the States now represented by Republicans will be held for that party, and that they may gain three Senators from States now held by Populists and one from the Democrats. That will give them fourteen of the new Senators.

On the other hand, should the Democrats secure the Utah Senators and hold New-York and Ohio they would have sixteen of the new Senators in 1897. If Nevada remained a strict silver State and its new Senator insisted upon standing out with Stewart, the Populists in the Senate would be but three in number—Allen of Nebraska, Stewart, and Jones—if Jones insisted upon returning from Nevada. It appears to be possible that in 1897 the Senate may stand forty-five Democrats, forty-one Republicans, and three independents.

If New-York State is thrown away to the Republicans, the chance of making the above showing better will be gone. It is for the Democrats of Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, North Carolina, and Utah to work out the advantage of the party in those States. New-York Democrats who can appreciate the importance of having control of the Senate of the United States, particularly in the possible event of a change of Administration, will need but little urging to impress upon them the supreme need of united and hearty action this year and next.

It must be borne in mind that the Senate to be chosen in November will sit for three years, and that its members will participate in the election of the successor to Senator Murphy, as well as to Senator Hill. Before that time the Democratic Party may have resumed, in other States, the ascendency it has temporarily lost, and it may be an easy matter to obtain a strong majority in the Senate. This is the critical year. If harmony and unity of action in the State are ever to be of use to the party in the Nation, it is evident that they should be invoked for the campaign of November, 1895.

SHERIFFS AND CORONERS.

It is a great pity that two of the most important departments of the City Government, and two that have to do directly with the administration of justice, should have become objects of public odium and contempt.

The Sheriff's office was exhibited, in its management of Ludlow Street Jail, on the Fourth of July, as a masterpiece of incompetency. The exhibition lacked nothing to make the humiliation of it complete. Instead of being a terror to evildoers, the jailers were shown to be in abject terror of the evildoers. These were very important malefactors, whom it was of the utmost consequence to keep confined, and the safekeeping of them was, so to speak, a debt of honor owed by this community to the United States, so that their escape disgraced the city before the country. Whether the escape was due merely to the cowardice and imbecility of the jailers, or whether it was also due to their corrupt connivance, is a question into which it would be improper to go since it is now undergoing judicial investigation. The discrediting of the Sheriff's office is equally complete in either case.

The Coroners are quite as bad in their way. "Crowner's quest law," which has been a butt since the time of Shakespeare, was never more a butt than it is with us just now. There never was a more disgraceful public proceeding in a civilized country than the inquest into the suicide of a perverse and unfortunate girl, which closed yesterday with a verdict declaring that there was no evidence to hold any living person to any degree of responsibility for her death. There has not at any time been any reason for believing that there was such evidence. On the face of it the death was a suicide. Yet the Coroner, O'Meagher, issued warrants not only for the arrest of various persons named, but actually for the arrest of "John Doe," that is to say, of anybody whom the person intrusted with the warrant might take a notion to arrest. There seems to be no authority conferred by the Revised Statutes of this State for a Coroner to issue a warrant, except after and in consequence of the verdict of his jury, so it seems doubtful whether O'Meagher has not very likely exceeded his powers, and is liable to removal on that account. However that may be, his action was a gross abuse of his power, if he had any power, for it does not seem to have been dictated by any more respectable motive than a belief that the persons named and unnamed in his warrant could, if they would, tell stories about the suicide that would interest the public and that the reporters could not get out of them unless aided by the pressure of the Coroner's warrant. Another Coroner, named Hoeber, who had nothing to do with the case, and who seems to be a boor as well as an incompetent, made himself conspicuous at the inquest.

The welfare of the city would be served by the creation of two vacancies in the office of Coroner, and we have seen no evidence that it would be injured by the creation of a vacancy in the Shrievalty.

WHOLESOME INFLATION.

Some of the political financiers who are still urging the people in outlying districts of the land to vote for free silver in order to "raise prices," and because the "country needs more money" would do well to study the effects of the recent restoration of confidence in the honesty of the American people. They will find that the simple integrity and courage of the Administration in making plain its resolute purpose to meet all the obligations of the Government honorably has done more to bring about an advance in prices than could have been done by any possible addition to the volume of the currency.

If they go back only to the opening month of this year, immediately preceding the syndicate loan of February, and compare prices then prevailing with very limited sales with prices at present, they will see a very marked change. For the purpose of showing how great this change has been, let us take a half score of well-known stocks of established and solid corporations, all of them now selling at above 95, note the difference between the lowest prices in January and the prices at present, and calculate the actual increase in value of the outstanding stock. This is done in the following table, the capital of each corporation being given in millions, and fractions being omitted from the prices quoted. The increase in value is stated in dollars, three ciphers omitted:

	Stock. Millions.	Price. Jan.	Price, July.	Advance.	Increased Value.
Central of N. J.	22	85	103	18	$.960
C.,M. & St. P. pf.	26	117	125	8	2.080
Ch. & N. W.	39	95	101	6	2.340
Del. & Hud.	35	125	129	4	1.400
Del., L. & W.	26	158	162	4	1.040
Great North. pf.	25	100	127	27	6.750
Ill. Central.	50	82	99	17	8.500
Lake Shore.	50	134	151	17	8.500
Manhattan Con.	30	104	112	8	2.400
N.Y.C. & H.R.R.	100	97	102	5	5.000
	408				41.970

It will be noticed that this is not a long list of stocks; that all included in it are actual business enterprises and none of them is of the sort in which mere speculation controls prices; that they are what would be regarded as sound collateral for loans, which is a good test of solidity, and that they are geographically very widely distributed. They cover some 20,000 miles of railroad operated, and their total outstanding stock is a little over $400,000,000. The average advance in the prices of these stocks has been a little more than 10 per cent., and the total addition to the value by this advance has been very nearly $42,000,000. Now, if we should suppose that $42,000,000 of silver dollars had been coined within this last half year, or that $42,000,000 of the silver in the Treasury had been paid out for Treasury notes, as was urged by the silver men, how would the case have been, after this yielding to the demand for "more money"? It would have resulted in a complete or nearly complete destruction of confidence, and these ten stocks would have fallen far more than they have actually risen. This is but a plain concrete example of what has gone on all over the country, and the gain involved in this case is but a minute fraction of that which has been attained.

SETTLING THE SEAL QUESTION.

The reports of the officers of the revenue cutters patrolling Bering Sea seem to indicate that the seal question has been pretty nearly settled by the pelagic slaughter that has been going on in spite of modus vivendi and regulations of the Paris tribunal. Last season's experience showed that the regulations produced no perceptible check upon the slaughter, and this year's observation indicates that the seal herds have been pretty nearly exterminated.

It has been plain for the last ten years that there was only one way of preventing this result, and that was by an international agreement for the protection of seal life in the Northern Pacific and Bering Sea, to which at least Great Britain, Russia, and the United States should be parties. It was as much for the interest of one of these powers as another that the promiscuous slaughter of the seals should be stopped. It was no advantage even to British Columbia to have the sealing industry prosecuted in a way to destroy it. To England it furnished a valuable branch of commerce, as even the skins taken on the Pribilof Islands were sent to London to be dressed and dyed.

This policy of protection by international agreement, the only kind that could possibly be effective, was that which Secretary Bayard endeavored to carry out when he was baffled by a hostile Republican Senate. It was followed by the blundering Blaine pretension that our Government alone had the right and the power to prevent the killing of seals in the open sea, by way of protecting its own interests in the waters of Alaska. This came to nothing except a continued slaughter of seals and the Paris arbitration, of which the practical outcome thus far is an obligation to pay for the seizures previously made. It has been proved that the "regulations" afford no protection, and under their operation the seal question bids fair to be settled by the extermination of the seals.

A WET SUNDAY ON LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt has a great deal to answer for, as he himself must be becoming aware. The defection of the German vote from the cause of reform will be, when it actually occurs, a matter for lamentation. But there is almost as much material for reflection in the extreme humidity of the suburban Sunday caused by the forcible desiccation of the urban Sunday.

This is shown in many ways, but it is most affectingly exhibited in the unprecedented multiplication of suburban snake stories. As yesterday's Times bore witness, the dry Sunday of New-York extends its ravages and propels its victims as far away as remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow Patchogue, and when the returns of snake stories are all in, we may expect to hear of ophidian monsters from Quogue-by-the-Sea and Far Yaphank. It was to be expected that the encounters with snakes would be reported on Monday. The most rapid fugitive from the drought of New-York could not "get forrad" enough to see snakes on Sunday. The most he can do on Sunday is to lay an ample basis for seeing snakes on Monday.

It was "two white-throated blacksnakes" that alarmed the belated revelers of Patchogue. It was "three young city men," quite naturally, who saw them first, and not only saw them but were attacked by them in a boat—a boat laden to the gunwale with bait. The snakes swam for the boat with the evident intention of attacking the three young city men. The reptiles were "genuine white-throated blacksnakes," which are "not only poisonous but very aggressive," a variety, we need not say, unknown to herpetologists but familiar to large potators. Being without the bromides the exhibition of which in heroic doses will render this variety harmless, the young men attacked the snakes with oars, and at last repulsed them.

A not less remarkable experience incompatibly befell at Cold Spring, and yet more incompatibly befell the Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school. He also had been forgathering with some of the exiled victims of Roosevelt, and as a result he encountered a snake "about twelve feet long and as thick around as an ordinary waterpail," having "a diamond-shaped head with a crown," and of course it at once gave chase to him. He succeeded in eluding it, but, as might be supposed, not in capturing it so that it could be shown to unsympathetic persons. The description, however, is full and exact enough to insure its recognition as Coluber vinispirituosus. It has been seen by many persons now sojourning at Bellevue and Blackwell's Island and Sailors' Snug Harbor, but that it should be seen by the Superintendent of a Baptist Sunday school on Long Island is at once a cruel blow to our faith in human and ophidian nature and an incident calculated to give rise to reflection and dubitation upon the part of the Police Board concerning the wisdom and beneficence of its course in drying New-York and deluging Long Island.

AFRAID OF THE ISSUE.

The Republican State Committeee held a meeting of ten minutes' duration yesterday and carried out the orders of the "boss" by deciding upon Saratoga as the place and Sept. 17 as the time for the State Convention and having nothing to say upon any possible issue of the coming campaign. It was not the committee's business to make any declarations of party policy, but it would have been natural for its members to express themselves upon any live question before the people. There is one question that is exciting universal interest in this part of the State, but no committeeman had a word to say about it, and it is clear that the Republican politicians are afraid of it.

Mayor Strong does not seem to be afraid of it, but he is not much of a politician. He said yesterday to a delegation that visited him in the interest of a more "liberal interpretation" of the excise law that he believed in local option. "We want," he said, "an excise law that will enforce itself, and we must get it from the next Legislature." This is a pretty loose form of expression, but we gather that the Mayor is in favor of leaving the manner and extent of restricting liquor selling on Sunday to a vote of the people of the city. That is the only kind of "local option" now under discussion.

This is the question that Republican politicians are so timid about facing, and yet it is only a question of local "home rule" in one of its simplest aspects. It is not a temperance question or a Sunday question, so far as the people of the State at large are concerned. It is not proposed to ask the Legislature to modify the restriction upon Sunday selling as a general enactment, or to impose upon any community legislation distasteful to a majority of its own people. All that representatives in the Legislature will be asked to do is to leave to the people of this city, or of any city or community that desires it, the privilege of deciding for themselves whether licensed drinking places shall be closed on Sunday or be allowed to sell under acceptable regulations.

In point of fact, opposition to this proposal is not opposition to Sunday liquor selling, but to local self-government. It is not a question whether Republican members of the Legislature will favor more "liberal" Sunday laws or more liberal excise laws, but whether they will favor allowing the people of the cities to regulate these matters for themselves, so far as they alone are affected. Will the rural constituents of these representatives be content with the right to maintain such restrictions as they desire in their own communities, or will they insist upon imposing such restrictions as they desire for themselves upon those who do not desire them?

The question which the Republican politicians are dodging is not the liquor question, but the home rule question. They controlled the Constitutional Convention last year, and the effort to secure through its action self-government for cities was defeated. They controlled the Legislature last Winter and still showed their unwillingness to allow New-York or any other city to control its own local affairs. The issue is presented now in its plainest and simplest form—in the form of a proposition to permit the people to decide for themselves upon one single point of local policy upon which State authority has produced a terrible muddle. It cannot be kept out of politics in the coming canvass by any "conspiracy of silence." The Democrats are in a position to accept it and to make the most of it. Will the Republicans dare to take it up and declare themselves unequivocally on either side?

CHICAGO AND HOLMES.

At the conclusion of some comments upon the appalling criminal career of the professional murderer Holmes, The Chicago Inter Ocean says:

"The case promises to become one of the most noted in the history of crime, and it is humiliating to think that had it not been for the exertions of the insurance companies which Holmes swindled, or attempted to swindle, he might yet be at large, preying upon society, so well did he cover up the traces of his crimes."

It is not surprising that this feeling of humiliation should be experienced in Chicago, for it was in that city that nearly all of Holmes's atrocious crimes were committed. The readers of American newspapers, as they see the terrible list of Holmes's murders growing from day to day and learn the secrets of that horrible house where so many persons disappeared, must be amazed at the failure of the municipal Police Department and the local prosecuting officers not only to prevent those awful crimes, but even to procure any knowledge of them. Holmes established and carried on without hindrance in Chicago the horrible industry of murdering men and women for pecuniary profit. Sometimes he killed for insurance money; sometimes in order that he might obtain the real estate and personal property of his victims; sometimes because those whom he put out of the way knew too much about his crimes; sometimes, even, in order that he might have skeletons to sell. His house was a maze of secret passages and concealed rooms; his cellar was both a graveyard and a crematory. There was the furnace where bodies could be consumed; there were the hidden tombs in which quicklime was used; there were the vaults and tunnels that served in some way his awful purposes; and there the police—at last actively interested—have now found some fragments of the bodies of his victims which his confidence, induced by the successful and undisturbed prosecution of his horrible trade, had led him to overlook.

How did it happen that the disappearance of so many persons in that house excited no suspicion and did not suggest to the Police Department that some inquiry should be made? The Inter Ocean remarks that but for "the exertions of the insurance companies Holmes might yet be at large, preying upon society." Undoubtedly, if he had been content to prosecute his industry in Chicago and had not murdered Pietzel in an Eastern city. Dr. Meyer might now be engaged in the same industry if he had not tried to establish a branch of it in New-York. The murder of Brandt in this city brought Meyer's criminal career to a close, just as the murder of Pietzel in Philadelphia checked the criminal progress of Holmes. "But for the exertions of the insurance companies," and for Holmes's attempt to carry on his dreadful business in the East, might he not have continued his criminal labors in his Chicago house without hindrance? Might he not now be safely adding there to his list of murders?

Unless Policeman McCarthy of the Morrisania Station is a peculiarly and grotesquely stupid person, his arrest of a man for raking his lawn on Sunday afternoon proves almost beyond a peradventure that this officer is trying to hamper the efforts of his superiors by making the "Sunday closing movement" ridiculous and oppressive. President Roosevelt has said more than once that he knew some of the policemen were working against rather than with him, and he has declared his intention to "break" the first of them, whether Captain or patrolman, whom he could convict of any overt act in that direction. Here would seem to be a good chance to begin, not the breaking, perhaps, but certainly a rigid investigation of McCarthy's mentality and morality. If the man is an imbecile, he ought to go; if he is revenging upon law abiders the woes of law violators, he ought to go; if he has offended through remediable ignorance of what the law is, a good-sized fine will emphasize the necessity for an instant search after information on the rudiments of his trade. Episodes like the arrest of Liebertz are eagerly seized upon by the enemies of reform as an excuse to raise the cry of oppression. Any policeman who gives them such excuses, either intentionally or through stupidity, deserves dismissal, at the very least.

It would probably puzzle most people to tell, off hand, in what shape the Arctic regions have supplied even a quarter of "the products worth $1,200,000,000" which Gen. Greely told the geographers assembled in London had come out of the frozen North during the past two centuries, and upon which he based his appeal for a vigorous continuance of Arctic exploration. Voyages in that direction are usually regarded as leading to frightful tragedies, rather than to any practical benefit for mankind. These tragedies, indeed, have developed and served to display heroism never surpassed and perhaps never equaled in other parts of the world, but that cannot be measured in money, valuable a possession as it is, and, of course, does not count in the twelve hundred millions. First among the things that do, no doubt, are the whales, vast numbers of which have been captured in the icy seas since the hardy explorers proved that those waters were not impassable; other Arctic products are fossil ivory, the mineral cryolite, rich in aluminium; the furs of seals, bears, foxes, and a few other animals; small quantities of gold—and about there the list begins to become difficult to lengthen, though specialists could probably continue it through a line or two more. Some day the North Pole—an object no less, or more, worthy of respect than the equator—will be added, but even then the enormous sum mentioned by Gen. Greely will seem quite beyond the average statistician's power to account for.

Out in the White River country, in Arizona, an enormous cave has just been found. Scattered all through it and filling innumerable crevices were thousands of human bones. This looks as though the man Holmes at some period of his career had lived for several months in that region.

Two dreadful illustrations of what harm the bicycle craze is working in this country are furnished by dispatches from Mason, Ohio, and Walton, this State. In the latter place it has parted, presumably forever, two once-loving hearts, and thereby deprived a worthy clergyman of a marriage fee upon which he had looked as so imminent and certain that he had already mortgaged it to the local grocer, while in the more Western village a peaceful Methodist congregation has been rent violently in twain, with no hope of ever uniting again, unless, indeed, in theological, and therefore particularly deadly, combat. To be quite just, it must be admitted that in neither of these cases was the bicycle directly to blame for the trouble, but as in both of them "bloomers," which are merely a consequence or appurtenance of the wheel in its feminine manifestation, were the causes of offense. No harm will be done if the contrivance of rubber and steel, instead of that constructed of woven fabrics, be held to full responsibility. In both instances the details are no less simple than terrible. At Walton, Miss Lilly Drew, the fiancée of Mr. Frank Hammond, pedaled along the street arrayed in bloomers. That gentleman, beholding her—and them—from the sidewalk, gasped with indignation, and as soon as he could attract the young person's attention, delivered a lecture on "the most abominable outfit a girl ever wore." Miss Drew also gasped, but instead of delivering a lecture, she delivered over her engagement ring and pedaled away, vowing that she preferred to remain a "femme sole" forever, rather than promise to abandon her new costume. At Mason, Miss Ada Coleman rode to church dressed in flaming red "rationals," marched defiantly down the centre aisle, and, sitting down to her accustomed place at the organ, began to play the overture to "Who Are These in Bright Array?" Before she reached the point where the minister says, "Please sing," half the people present had left the church, and, though the rest of them have since sided with the organist, a quarrel was started whose end no man can foresee. And so it goes!

Gen. A. J. Warner, the traveling apostle of silver, does not expect much help for free coinage from the Conservative victory in Great Britain, but he modestly suggests that if Allen W. Thurman were nominated for Governor of Ohio on a silver platform, he "would deserve" the votes of all Ohio free-coinage Democrats, and Warner threatens that he "might" take the stump for him.

ART NOTES.

—The French Archaeological School, in Athens, is to celebrate its jubilee in March, 1896. The institute was founded in 1847, which would make the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary come a year later than it is decided upon. The reason for this is that the much-talked-of Olympian games are to take place in Athens during March and April, 1896, and the Directors of the school thought it advisable to hold their celebration at a time when the city was full of visitors.

—The fourteenth Autumn exhibition of the National Academy of Design will open Dec. 23 and close Jan. 11. Lists must be sent in before Dec. 2. Exhibits will be received from Dec. 10 to 12, inclusive. Varnishing day will be Dec. 21. Only works in oil, pastel, or sculpture by living artists will be eligible. The Hanging Committee will consist of Robert Blum, Gilbert Gaul, and Walter L. Palmer.

—Newlyn, England, through the generosity of Mr. Passmore Edwards, is to have a fine art gallery. This little Cornish fishing town, lying close to Penzance, has a large artistic colony, that includes Stanhope Forbes, Frank Bramley, Chevellier Taylor, and many other well-known young Englishmen, and these painters will aid in the interior decoration of the gallery.

—The Art Institute of Chicago has issued a dainty little catalogue of its students, together with general information regarding tuition, fees, and the working of the art classes. There are half-tone engravings and sketches by members, that have been contributed to various publications, and views of the classrooms and architectural work of more than usual interest.

—Maurice G. Cullen, whose picture entitled "Summer" has been purchased out of the Paris Salon this year by the French Government, is the first Canadian artist to be thus honored. He has been a contributor to the Salon for some years, and will have an exhibition of his work this Fall at Montreal.

—No less than 141,219 persons visited the exhibition of British marine painters held at the Birmingham (England) Museum and Art Gallery. During the past year, at the various exhibitions, 24,142 catalogues were sold, and the town is congratulating itself on the interest that its inhabitants take in art matters.

—William Post has painted a portrait of the late Rev. John R. Pickett, a commission from Dr. H. Baer of Charleston, who has presented the work to Wofford College, at Spartanburg, S. C. The Rev. Mr. Pickett was for many years a member of the South Carolina Conference.

—A movement is on foot among the veterans of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment to raise a fund for the erection of a monument to "Fighting Joe" Hooker. A circular will be prepared and sent throughout the country agitating the proposition.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY STORM

Its Full Force Felt by Vessels on Sound and Bay.

SHIPS WRECKED AND LIVES LOST

It Was of Short Duration, but Played Havoc at the West End of Coney Island and in Other Places.

A wind and rain storm struck Coney Island yesterday afternoon and made everybody and everything on and around the island jump about for more than an hour. Bathing houses, photograph galleries, tents, and sheds were blown down, and cane boards, lemonade, and bootblack stands were sent flying down Surf Avenue at a lively rate.

Along the beach small pavilions, platforms, and walks were torn away from their foundations, and several farm and oyster boats were carried out to sea.

Nearly all the windows on the ocean side of the Sea Beach Palace Hotel were blown in and broken, and the former Horticultural Hall from the Centennial shook and shivered while the storm raged.

When the storm was raging at its worst, a few minutes before 3 o'clock, there was great excitement at Brighton Beach.

The hotel veranda was crowded with people looking at the storm, when suddenly Clerk Mooney saw a small fishing sloop almost half a mile out at sea, being tossed about at a terrific rate by the squall. Through the marine glasses it was discovered that the sloop was signaling with flags of distress.

Two men who were on board were trying hard to raise the sail. Finding it impossible to do so, both climbed up the rigging and kept waving their white handkerchiefs while the sloop was being tossed all around by the angry waves.

Word was sent from the Brighton Beach Hotel to the life-saving station at Manhattan Beach, and in less than fifteen minutes Capt. Frazier and a crew of brave assistants in their stanch craft hove in sight, and were soon moored alongside of the struggling sloop.

By the time the sloop was reached, the storm had ceased. Capt. Frazier went aboard and examined her. He found she was all right.

The weather soon cleared, and the two fishermen said they could get home without any further assistance.

The name of the sloop was the Lyda Post. She hailed from Keyport, N. J. The two men aboard of her refused to give their names, saying they were only out on a day's fishing excursion, and if their relatives heard the news before they got back it would cause much worriment.

SOUND STEAMER IN A TORNADO.

Seas Washed over Her and All Thought They Were Lost.

PORT JEFFERSON, N. Y., July 30.—The passenger steamer Nonowantic ran into a tornado on her 1 o'clock trip to Bridgeport to-day. There was a strong southwester blowing when the boat started across the Sound, which is twenty miles wide at this point. The boat rolled and pitched in the heavy seas, and all the women and children aboard became seasick, but no serious damage was experienced until the steamer was within five miles of Bridgeport.

Then a big, black cloud, with twirling edges, swept across the Sound, and in an instant the boat was in a maelstrom. Men, women, and children were thrown helter-skelter about the cabin.

Giant waves dashed clear over the boat and many on board thought the end had come. Husbands kissed wives good-bye, mothers clasped children in their arms, and even men grew pale.

The engines were slowed down, and the Captain rounded to head on to the gale.

For nearly an hour the steamer ran off shore. Then the wind moderated and the Nonowantic proceeded to Bridgeport and landed a very bedraggled-looking lot of passengers.

WRECKED OFF FIRE ISLAND.

Her Captain Drowned While Going to Her—She Is Breaking Up.

SURF HOTEL, Fire Island, N. Y., July 30.—A heavy rain and wind storm broke over the beach at 5 o'clock this afternoon, wrecking a schooner, and probably causing loss of life.

The schooner John Linnethal of Eastport, Me., lumber-laden, and consigned to E. Baird, Pachogue, was sunk on the flat in the bay.

Capt. Kennealy was ashore at the time, and started out to his vessel in a yawl about the time that the squall came up. After the storm had blown over, the yawl was found, bottom up, by Capt. L. Thurber of the tug E. S. Bailey.

No trace of Capt. Kennealy could be found, and, as he had only one arm, all hopes of his being saved have been given up.

His family at Charlestown, Mass., was notified by his brother, who is mate of the schooner.

The Linnethal will be a total wreck, as she is full of sand and is breaking up.

Enemies of the Bees.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

One would imagine that wasps and bees would flourish under the same or very similar conditions, yet it is not so in reality. Last Winter was very hard on bees. Hardly an apiary came out quite scatheless, and many were nearly ruined. Nevertheless, the wasp appears to be in a most flourishing condition, and is creating more than the usual amount of irritation. Whether the creature does more good or harm one finds it difficult to determine. One often sees the wasp eating offal and carrying off grubs and performing other useful functions; but it also does a great deal of mischief, and seems to have a very fine taste for fruit, as it selects and destroys the very best. It is also a nuisance to any one of a very nervous temperament, for, though it does not exactly sting "on sight," it requires less provocation than a bee to do so.

The wasp is an undoubted robber of the bees, and many other creatures are enemies of these useful insects. Sparrows at this season may often be seen hovering about the hives, but there are bee-keepers who think they kill only the drones, and are therefore rather glad to see them. It is very difficult to settle the question conclusively, but it seems very doubtful indeed whether sparrows are able to distinguish between a fat drone and the ordinary worker-bee. The blue titmouse, however, leaves no room for doubt; he positively revels in bees, and amply merits the doom passed on him and the sparrow shot that ends his career. Luckily, he is very easily trapped.

The Liszt Memorial Concert.

The Liszt memorial concert at Brighton Beach last night was attended by a large audience, which gave evidence of its pleasure by abundant applause.

Mr. Seidl had prepared a programme made up exclusively of works of Franz Liszt, who died July 30, 1885. The selections comprised a "Grand Polonaise," the symphonic poem "Tasso," and the popular second Hungarian Rhapsody, by the orchestra, the E flat minor piano concerto, and the vocal solos, "Loreley" and aria from "St. Elizabeth." The orchestral numbers were uniformly well given, and merited the vociferous approbation they received. Mme. Januschowsky did not acquit herself as creditably as on the previous occasions at the Wagner festival.

The solo part of the piano concerto was played by August Spanuth, the musical critic of The New-York Staats-Zeitung, with finish.

Too Prosperous to be Silver-Crazy.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Congressman W. P. Hepburn of Iowa reached Washington to-day from his home. He was asked if the people in his State were much agitated over silver.

"Oh, no," he said, "there is no agitation out there. Our farmers are getting 160 bushels of corn to the acre, and they haven't got time to discuss economic questions."

Boies Again a Candidate.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 30.—The Democratic Convention of Lynn County to-day named delegates to the State Convention. A resolution was adopted recommending that ex-Gov. Horace Boies be nominated for Governor. This action is considered as having authority from Boies.

IN CUBA WITH ARMS

Two Well-Equipped Bodies Are Said to Have Made Landings.

LOCAL REVOLUTIONISTS REJOICING

Men and Munitions on Separate Boats Sailing from the Bahamas—Roloff, Sanchez, Rodriguez Leaders.

Information was received in this city yesterday of the successful landing in Cuba last Thursday of two large bodies of insurgents, who brought with them two cannons, 700,000 rounds of ammunition, 500 pounds of dynamite, and hundreds of repeating rifles and revolvers. One expedition consisted, it is said, of 278 men, and the other of 75 men, almost all of them veterans of the last revolutionary war in Cuba.

Letters announcing the safe landing of the two expeditions on the south coast of Santa Clara Province, Cuba, last Thursday were received at the headquarters of the Cuban Revolutionary Party in this city yesterday, and their contents were instantly communicated to the patriots in New-York by Tomas Estrada Palma, the newly elected President of the party.

Horatio S. Rubens, who has an office at 66 Broad Street, where the Cuban leaders congregate, told a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that one of the expeditions was under the command of Major General Carlos Roloff and Brig. Gen. Serafine Sanchez. Brig. Gen. José Maria Rodriguez, Chief of Staff of Gen. Gomez, was leader of the second.

The expedition, Mr. Rubens stated, started from the Bahama Islands, and were taken in small boats to several sailing craft, which conveyed the whole party to Cuba. The members of the two expeditions were taken on board some of the sailing vessels, while on the others were placed the arms and ammunition, thus avoiding danger from capture.

The expedition under the command of Gens. Roloff and Sanchez consisted of 278 men, almost all veterans of the last Cuban revolutionary war. They carried with them about 500 repeating rifles, in addition to an equal number of machetes and revolvers. More than 500 pounds of dynamite, two small cannons, and 500,000 rounds of ammunition were loaded on one of their boats.

The following officers formed the staff of the expedition: Col. Rogelio Castillo, Lieut. Col. Rosendo Garcia, Major Higinio Esquerra, Major Enrique Loynez del Castillo, Major Rafael Vivanco, Capt. Aurelio Noy, Surgeon General (with rank of Colonel) Fermia Valdez Dominguez, Capt. Francisco Regueyra, Capt. Casimir Regueyra, and Capt. Manuel Ardereto.

The second expedition, under the command of Rodriguez, Mr. Rubens stated, consisted of seventy-five picked men, all veterans, and those mostly officers, with ample experience in Cuban warfare. This expedition carried with it 150 repeating rifles, the same number of machetes and revolvers, and 200,000 rounds of ammunition.

The two expeditions landed simultaneously last Thursday on the south coast of Santa Clara Province, and, according to Mr. Rubens, this spot was chosen as the most desirable to enter Cuba for the reason that Gen. Martinez Campos had withdrawn his troops from that portion of Cuba to aid him in the operations he was pursuing in the eastern part of the island. The revolutionists were notified of this action on the part of Campos, and, taking advantage of the opportunity afforded, effected a landing without their presence being suspected by the Spanish authorities.

Many of the Cubans in this city dropped in at the office in Broad Street yesterday and congratulated one another on the information contained in the dispatches to Tomas Estrada Palma.

INSURGENTS USE SUBTERFUGE.

Col. Seguras Disperses Bands Under Jose Maceo and Luis Bonet.

HAVANA, July 30.—A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says that July 28 the insurgent bands under José Maceo and Luis Bonet intimated to the detachment of Spanish troops garrisoning the fort at Ti Arriba that they would surrender. Under this subterfuge they approached the fort and attacked it, but were repulsed with a loss of six killed and many wounded.

The Government troops had two men wounded. In the course of the night the rebels renewed their attack on the fort, and during the fight set fire to several houses in the village, which were destroyed.

Shortly after daybreak on the following morning a column of troops under Col. Seguras appeared upon the scene, when the insurgents dispersed. The troops pursued them, but with what result is not known.

ATLANTA RETURNS TO KEY WEST.

Report of Threatened Lynching of Insurgents Not Official.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The cruiser Atlanta returned to Key West yesterday from another search after Cuban filibustering expeditions. A telegram announcing her return received at the Navy Department to-day was the first information given to the public by the Navy Department officials that she had been away from Key West.

It cannot be learned what results, if any, were achieved by the vessel, as everything connected with her movements is kept secret by the few naval officials who are informed as to the matter.

It is learned at the State Department, with reference to the report that the recent trip of the Atlanta was for he purpose of preventing the Spanish soldiers from lynching Sanguilly, Aguerric, and Gomez, alleged revolutionists, who claim to be American citizens, that no information that these men were in danger had come to the department from any United States Consular office, and that all the department knew of the alleged threatened lynching was contained in newspaper reports.

PUNISHMENT OF INSURGENTS.

Text of the Proclamation Made by Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos.

Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos has issued the following proclamation, dated Havana, July 4:

Office of the Captain General of the Ever Loyal Island of Cuba.

In order to define in clear and precise terms the manner of dealing with the rebels who are taken with arms in the field or in military operations, and with those who surrender voluntarily to our authorities, and to the troops, I have considered it well to decide as follows:

Article I. The prisoners taken in any hostile act with arms, or by the troops, will be brought before the Commander of the troops for summary proceedings, declarations of three or four soldiers most nearly present at the time being accepted as evidence.

This first judicial proceeding being concluded, the case will be handed over, with accused and witnesses, to the regular judicial authority provided for in Article 655 of the Military Judicial Code.

Article II. All offenses included under the fifth and sixth headings of the second section of the Military Judicial Code above referred to, will be dealt with in the summary proceedings.

Article III. Those who happen to be only mere instruments of rebellion, not being leaders, officers, or Captains, who do not belong to incendiary bands and who do not appear to be responsible for any other crime, will be sent to Havana, together with documentary evidence, to comply with the sentence of the Council of War, in the Fortress of Ceutra, whither they will be dispatched as opportunity offers, or be dealt with according to circumstances.

Article IV. Those referred to in the foregoing article will be detained in Moro Castle to await their ultimate destination, and when the circumstances demand there will be organized in said castle a depot for prisoners similar to that provided in the last war.

Article V. Those who voluntarily surrender to our troops or to the authorities will be immediately allowed to depart to their homes on their giving the locality and reporting by name to the Military Governors of the province.

This I communicate to you for your information and most exact fulfillment.

God keep you many years.

A. MARTINEZ CAMPOS.

Yellow Fever Cases in Havana.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—According to reports received by the Marine Hospital Service, the yellow fever is making largely increased ravages among the people of Cuba. The Medical Inspector at Havana states that in the week ended July 25 there were seventy new cases in that city and twenty-three deaths.

TURBULENT ITALIAN DEPUTIES.

Quarrels over Royal Household Grants and Interior Ministry.

ROME, July 30.—To-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies was an extremely stormy one. In the course of the debate on the budget, Signor Imbriani, the leader of the Radicals, made a bitter attack upon the grants for the maintenance of the royal household. He was frequently interrupted by protesting Deputies, and the latter part of his speech was drowned by cheers for the King.

Afterward, in the debate on the items in the budget appropriating money for the Ministry of the Interior, Signor Vendemini, a Radical, declared that the Extreme Left would not discuss the budget of a Minister who was under charges and undergoing trial for irregularities, if for nothing worse.

Several members of the majority angrily protested against Vendemini's language and Premier Crispi twice shouted "Infamous." The Radical and Socialist Deputies were finally shouted down, and, finding themselves powerless against the majority, the members of those parties, with the single exception of Signor Bovio, (Socialist,) walked out of the Chamber.

ORTHODOX BULGARIAN DYNASTY.

Mgr. Clement Says that Reconciliation with Russia Is Effected.

VIENNA, July 30.—The Bulgarian deputation which was sent by Prince Ferdinand to St. Petersburg for the purpose of obtaining Russia's recognition of the present Bulgarian Government arrived here this morning en route for Sofia.

Mgr. Clement, the Metropolitan of Tirnova, who is the Chairman of the delegation, in an interview with a correspondent of The United Press, explained his mission by saying that Prince Ferdinand, having become convinced that Bulgaria could not exist without the friendship and moral aid of Russia, was prepared to make all the sacrifices necessary to secure Russia's good will.

A reconciliation has already been effected, he said, and Bulgaria would soon have an orthodox dynasty.

AN OLD FORGER SENTENCED.

John Carr, Who Aided Frank Taylor, in Prison for Six Years.

LONDON, July 30.—John Carr, aged sixty-seven years, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, in the Old Bailey Court today, for forging letters of credit on Coutts's Bank. Carr is a wealthy man, and has been for years the financial backer of a gang of international forgers.

He was also the backer of Frank Taylor, alias Tarbeaux, the American who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in June on charges of being concerned in numerous crimes in partnership with William Carroll Woodward, otherwise "the Hon. Willard Musgrove."

In 1880 Carr was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Hamburg for forging American letters of credit.

KIMBERLEY'S SON DISORDERLY.

Fined for Interrupting a Meeting Held in Haggard's Interest.

LONDON, July 30.—In a Magistrate's Court in East Norfolk, to-day, Lord John Wodehouse, eldest son and heir of the Earl of Kimberley, was fined £5 for disorderly conduct. His offense consisted in having disturbed, and practically broken up, a political meeting in Walsham during the recent general elections.

The complaint was that he went into a meeting held in the interest of H. Rider Haggard, the novelist, the Conservative candidate for the East Division of Norfolk, and, seizing the Chairman, Mr. Gaymer pulled him from his seat, and called him all sorts of vile names, liar and coward being the mildest of the epithets he applied.

WEDDING OF DUKE OF ARGYLL.

Ina Erskine McNeill, His Cousin, Becomes the Duchess.

LONDON, July 30.—The Duke of Argyll was married at Ripon this afternoon to his cousin, Ina Erskine McNeill, who is one of the Queen's extra bedchamber women. The Marquis of Lorne, son of the Duke of Argyll and son-in-law of the Queen, was present. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon, who is a cousin of the bride.

The wedding was a very quiet one, owing to the recent death of Lord Colin Campbell, the fourth son of the Duke, in India, from pneumonia. The bride received a large number of presents, among which were valuable gifts from the Queen.

GALICIAN PROFESSOR'S MISSION.

Oleskow Hopes to Divert Austrian Immigration to Canada.

VIENNA, July 30.—Prof. Oleskow of Galicia is about to start for Canada to study the agricultural resources of that country. He will be accompanied by a practical farmer. He leaves for England on Aug. 1, and will proceed thence to Canada.

He goes on his mission in behalf of various farmers' socities, and hopes, if the visit proves satisfactory, to be able to make arrangements to divert to Canada some of the Austrian agricultural emigration that has hitherto gone to Brazil.

Priests and Students Conspire.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.—An extensive conspiracy has been discovered among the priests of the Seminary and University of Kieff, aiming at the introduction of a plan of greater freedom of attack upon the prevailing system of nepotism in Governmental positions, and it is also stated that the discovery has been made that the Students' Union in the University of Moscow are planning to assassinate the Czar.

Trades Unions Against Socialism.

LONDON, July 30. The trades-union branches in Northumberland and Durham have decided not to send representatives to the coming Trades Union Congress, claiming that the congress is a Socialistic body, and largely responsible, through its intemperate acts, for the political reaction which has just taken place.

Panama Railway Unobstructed.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A belated telegram dated Saturday was received at the State Department this morning from Consul General Vifquain, at Panama, saying that trains were moving without interruption over the route of the Panama Railway. It is believed at the department that the strike is practically over.

Siam Recognizes the Red Cross.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Swiss Minister, Mr. Pioda, has informed the State Department that Siam has given its adhesion to the Red Cross treaty, concluded at Geneva, Aug. 22, 1884. This binds Siam to a recognition of the neutrality of the Red Cross in time of war.

Twelve Lives Lost in Zenith Fire.

QUEENSTOWN, July 30.—It has been ascertained that twelve persons lost their lives by the destruction by fire of the Manx lugger Zenith Sunday night near Baltimore, on the Irish coast.

Death of a Liberator Wrecker.

LONDON, July 30.—Francis M. Coldwell, ex-member of Parliament, who was associated with Jabez Spencer Balfour in the Liberator Building Society frauds, died at Bournemouth to-day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fresno, Cal., July 30.—The Court House, which cost the county $180,000, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $90,000. The fire started in one of the upper floors, and is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The building was fully insured.

Windsor, Ontario, July 30.—Piggott & Sons' planing mill was destroyed by fire this morning, together with considerable lumber. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

Honesdale Penn., July 30.—The August Hartung Brewery was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $16,000.

SALISBURY CABINET MEET

A Short Session Confined to Discussion of Queen's Speech.

GULLY'S RE-ELECTION IS FAVORED

Latest Returns of the Elections and Classification of Parties in the House—Fast Service to Canada.

LONDON, July 30.—Lord Salisbury presided over the Cabinet meeting which was held at the Foreign Office at noon to-day. The meeting was short, the business before it being confined to consideration of the Queen's speech, which, it is understood, is very brief and contains few if any recommendations.

It is stated upon good authority that the document merely summons Parliament to meet and consider the matter of voting supplies, leaving the details of the policy of the new Government to be presented at the next session.

The feeling in regard to the choice of a Speaker of the House of Commons for the next Parliament is decidedly in favor of the re-election of Mr. Gully.

The returns from the elections in the East Division of Donegal and the South Division of Londonderry were announced to-day. The former elected Arthur O'Connor, Nationalist, and the latter Sir T. Lee, Unionist. Both sat in the last Parliament, so there is no change in the representation for these constituencies.

Only one election is to take place now—that in Orkney and Shetland. It will not occur until Aug. 6, but as a Liberal was chosen in that district in the last election by 1,003 majority it is fair to assume that the next member will be a Liberal also. Therefore, giving that seat to the Liberals, the new Parliament will be as follows:

Conservatives	328
Unionists	73
Liberals	177
McCarthyites	70
Parnellites	12
Total	670

Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, had a long interview with Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to-day, in regard to a fast steamship service across the Atlantic, and other matters affecting Canada.

PROF. PENCK'S MAP OF THE WORLD.

French Delegates Plead for the Adoption of the Metric System.

LONDON, July 30.—The sixth annual International Geographical Congress opened its fourth day's session in the great hall of the Imperial Institute at 10 o'clock this morning. The chief subjects of discussion were the reports upon Prof. Penck's proposed map of the world on the scale of 1-1,000,000.

Comprised in these reports were the report of the committee appointed at Berne, and the report of MM. Faibry and Léotard for the Geographical Society of Marseilles. The reading of the reports occupied some time, owing to their exhaustive character, and the ensuing discussion was decidedly animated.

The French delegates called attention to the fact that England's foot to an inch measurement was a great hindrance to the adoption of Prof. Penck's plan, and urged that it was most desirable that the metrical system should be generally adopted.

The discussion was carried on in the English, French, and German languages. The debate was finally postponed.

Dr. W. Libby, Jr., of New-York, read a paper on "The Relations of the Gulf Stream and the Labrador Current." The Prince of Monaco, who is now conducting researches in the Atlantic Ocean on board his steam yacht Princess Alice, sent a paper recounting the results of his previous scientific cruises, which was read.

ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE PRIZES.

Speech by Ambassador and Presentations by Mrs. Bayard.

LONDON, July 30.—The annual prize festival of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, at Upper Norwood, took place to-day. There was a large attendance of fashionable people.

Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, was present, and took a prominent part in the exercises. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bayard.

After inspecting the methods, educational appliances, and work of the institution, Mr. Bayard presided at the prize giving and made a speech, in which he expressed the pleasure and honor he felt, as the representative of the United States, in joining the people of Great Britain in such a beneficent work.

He said that there were similar institutions in the United States, but none was superior to the Royal Normal College. His countrymen would be gratified that he should be the medium for expressing their sympathy on such an occasion. At the conclusion of the Ambassador's address Mrs. Bayard presented the prizes and diplomas.

Rucellai—Bronson.

Edith Millicent Bronson and Cosimo, Count Rucellai, were married at Venice, Italy, by Cardinal Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, June 26. Miss Bronson is the only child of Mrs. Arthur Bronson, a daughter of the late Commodore George C. De Kay and sister to Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder and Charles De Kay, United States Consul at Berlin. Frederic Bronson of this city is Mrs. Bronson's nephew.

Count Rucellai belongs to a very old Italian family, whose palace is in the Via della Vigna Nuovo, in Florence. It was erected in 1646. The Count is Flag Lieutenant in the Italian Navy.

Mrs. Bronson and her daughter have resided for several years in Venice, where they have a house on the Grand Canal. They were very well known in the circles of European society, and their home has been frequented by many prominent literary men. The poet Browning was often their guest, and one of his books was dedicated to Mrs. Bronson. John Ruskin was also an intimate friend of the family, and frequently visited their home.

Among the Americans present at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder of this city.

A Turkey in Lieu of a Year's Rent.

From The Des Moines (Iowa) Review.

The following incident is told of Mr. George W. Perkins, the knowledge of which came in a roundabout way:

Mr. Perkins had leased a farm in Southern Iowa for the sum of $800, cash rent. The renter found last Fall that he was to be left in a very deplorable condition—a year of hard work and expense; no crops, and his rent and other indebtedness staring him in the face. During a visit to his home, Mr. Perkins, talking with his tenant, asked him for the contract. Receiving it, he tore it to pieces, remarking, as he did so: "Frank, I guess we'd better make a new start in this matter."

During the holidays Mr. Perkins received from his tenant a very fine turkey. It was all that he received for the farm for the year. It, however, afforded him as much or more satisfaction than the $800 of cash would. The example set by Mr. Perkins quite early in the Fall became quite infectious, and many other farm tenants in the vicinity were similarly dealt with by their landlords.

Maine Firewater.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

Out of 256 gallons of seized liquor which Waldo County sent away to be refined 241.47 gallons of alcohol were obtained. Some of this so-called rum and whisky was 99 per cent. cheap alcohol colored. Either the purer liquors were not seized or Waldo County people prefer a short cut to delirium tremens.

Farnham Post's Festival.

The annual summernight festival of Noah L. Farnham Post, No. 458, Grand Army of the Republic, was given at Lion Park last night. Nearly two thousand people were in attendance.

Riviere's New Record.

BORDEAUX, July 30.—In a twenty-four-hour bicycle contest which ended to-day Riviere scored 528 miles 1,029 yards, making a new record.

TAILORS RETURNING TO WORK

Many Contractors in This City Sign Agreements—The Situation Unchanged in Brooklyn.

The strike of the Brotherhood of Tailors seemed yesterday to be approaching an end in this city.

All day yesterday the Settlement Committee of the brotherhood was busy at 412 Grand Street with the contractors, signing the new agreement, which displaces the piece-work system, and its place creates a weekly scale of wages.

More than sixty contractors have signed the new agreement. These are the leading contractors of this city, and they employ from fifteen to fifty workmen each. As a result nearly 2,000 tailors will resume work this morning.

A report was circulated yesterday that the contractors had asked shopkeepers not to give credit to the strikers. This was denied by the contractors and many shopkeepers, and several strikers said they did not believe the report.

The United Garment Makers of America filled the big hall of Cooper Union last night. Meyer Schoenfeld was the first speaker introduced, and he awoke rounds of applause when he told the assembled workers that at least seventy contractors had already signed an agreement to give the strikers what they demanded, and that at least twenty others would fall in line today.

General Secretary Charles F. Reichter told the workers that they had good reason to congratulate themselves on their success in forcing the contractors to keep their agreement.

Samuel Gompers also spoke, and a resolution was adopted to continue the strike until the contractors sign the new agreement.

There was a little trouble among the striking tailors in the Eastern District, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and a policeman used his club freely. The disturbance happened at 80 Siegel Street, where a committee of strikers had gone to see Julius Isenberg, a sick union tailor. Contractors Schall and Radsky, whose places are in the same building, refused to let the committee enter, and immediately a crowd gathered and began throwing stones at the two contractors.

Policeman Lawlor of the Sixth Precinct then appeared, and in dispersing the crowd he used his club with effect on a few heads. The strike committe thereupon complained to Capt. Buckholz of Lawlor's behavior, and the Captain promised to investigate the affair.

The Brooklyn strikers met at 42 Ewen Street yesterday afternoon and received into the union about 250 Lithuanian, German, and Italian tailors, who will leave their shops and go on strike.

Several Brownsville contractors yesterday signed the terms demanded by the strikers and the men returned to work. It is expected that the other contractors will give in by degrees.

The Brownsville strikers were excited yesterday on account of a circular in Hebrew, said to have been issued by the contractors, asking landlords to have no mercy on the strikers. The strikers issued a counter manifesto.

A mass meeting and concert will be held at 1 P. M. to-day, at Saenger Hall, by the Brooklyn strikers.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Laura Ann Noble.

Laura Ann Welch was born in Vergennes, Vt., Aug. 31, 1823, and died in Essex, N. Y., July 28, 1895. She was the daughter of Peter Welch and Martha Frazer, his wife. She was a lineal descendant of Thomas Welch and of Hannah, daughter of Thomas Buckeighan, his wife, two of the "first principal settlers" of Milford, Conn., in 1639. Her great-grandfather, Paul Welch, Esquire, was an early settler and "original proprietor" of New-Milford, Litchfield County, Conn., in 1714, and was for many years an active magistrate, a Deputy to the General Court, and a Lieutenant in the Colonial forces of Connecticut in the French and Indian Wars, prior to the Revolution. He died in 1778.

Her grandfather settled in Vergennes, Vt., in 1808. She was married in 1855 to Harmon Noble, son of Gen. Ransom Noble of Essex. Her husband's father was an early settler in Essex, and a pioneer in the lumber and iron industries in Northern New-York. The firm was R. Noble & Son, and later H. & B. Noble, and was well known in the State, particularly in New-York City. Harmon Noble died in 1864.

Mrs. Noble is survived by two children—Henry Harmon Noble of Essex and Mrs. H. S. Whiting of New-York City.

Thomas Patten.

Thomas Patten, principal owner of the New-York and Long Branch Steamboat Company, died at Pleasure Bay, near Long Branch, yesterday morning. He was sixty years old, and had been ill for some time with Bright's disease. He was born in New-York City Feb. 28, 1835, and went to Long Branch twelve years ago, where he built a small village on the banks of the South Shrewsbury River. For thirty-five years he managed the Rhinelander estate. He leaves a widow and two sons—Thomas G. and Walter—who are members of the New-York Stock Exchange. Mr. Patten was twice married. His first wife, who died in 1886, was the daughter of James Gedney. His second wife was the widow of the late William Floyd. Mr. Patten was one of the wealthiest men in Long Branch.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Aaron W. Spencer, ex-President of the Boston Stock Exchange, died Monday afternoon at Sharon Springs, N. Y. He was formerly of the firm of Spencer, Vila & Co., dissolved many years ago, and of late years had been interested in the management of his large property. Mr. Spencer was a Director of the Boston and Montana and Tamarack Copper Mining Companies, and also of the Merced Gold Mining Company, and had held for many years an investment 1,000 shares of Calumet and Hecla. Mr. Spencer joined the Boston Stock Exchange Aug. 22, 1850, and, at the time of his death, was the second oldest member, outranked only by Matthew Bolles, whose membership dates from Nov. 3, 1834.

—R. B. Gillespie of Gallatin, Tenn., Chief of the Public Lands Division, General Land Office, died yesterday morning of appendicitis at Washington, D. C. Mr. Gillespie was taken ill suddenly Saturday evening, and an operation was to have been performed, but blood poisoning set in, rendering an operation impossible. He was a single man. Congressman Benton McMillin of Tennessee was with him during his last hours. A committee of officials of the General Land Office took charge of the remains, and will accompany them to his home in Tennessee. Mr. Gillespie was one of the first appointees in the Land Office under this Administration, and was one of the most efficient officials in the service.

—Samuel W. Buell, who represented the Fulton and Hamilton Assembly District in the Legislature of 1868, died at South Ballston Monday night. For many years he had been an extensive land owner in that part of Saratoga County, and was formerly an active Democratic politician. He was about seventy years of age.

—Seth W. Bishop died at Hartford, Conn., yesterday, aged seventy-four years. He was one of a party that went from there to California in 1849, and was successful in the gold mines. A few months ago he resigned the Presidency of the Suffolk Globe Mining Company of Colorado.

—J. D. Caton, one of Chicago's oldest settlers, died at his residence in that city yesterday, aged eighty-four years. He was an ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

AT THE HOTELS.

—The Rev. John Henry Barrows of Chicago is at the St. Denis.

—Gen. Clinton D. MacDougall of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Windsor.

—Capt. R. McCartney Passmore of the British Navy is at the Sturtevant.

—Capt. Lillier of the Russian Navy and Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y., are at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut and Alexander R. Shepherd of Washington are at the Gilsey.

If They Only Would!

From The Boston Transcript.

The Remington horses and the Gibson girls are very persistent types, and both are a little overworked in current illustration. If the Gibson girl would gallop away on the Remington horse for a good long vacation it would be restful to everybody concerned. They would be welcomed back afterward with renewed pleasure.

Rover Wheel Club's Race.

NEW-HAVEN, July 30.—The Rover Wheel Club's annual handicap road race, ten miles, was run over the Whalley Avenue course this afternoon. The course was very muddy, and every one of the twenty-nine men in the race fell at some points. F. C. Hoyt of Bridgeport won the time prize in 29:08. E. J. Maynard of Southington finished first.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Fraser, Kingston, &c., July 20, with mdse and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Yemassee, Robinson, Charleston July 28, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah July 28, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

M'COOK FOR CHAMBERLAIN

Mayor Strong Is Again at the Lever of the Municipal Engine.

VOTE FOR LOCAL OPTION, HE SAYS

His Ballot Only for Men Who Will Let New-York Govern Herself—Advice to the Excise Reformers.

Mayor Strong gripped the lever of the municipal engine yesterday morning, and before night the machinery which has been going only at vacation speed for three weeks was humming right briskly again.

The first day of the Mayor after his rest at Richfield Springs was a busy one. There was a starting up of business in the various departments of the City Government, and because of some accumulations necessarily incident to the absence of his Honor the attempt to resume normal conditions kept all hands on the alert.

And the day was shorter than usual, too, because the Mayor has established himself and family in a cottage at Elberon, and hereafter, for a month or so, he will skirt the Jersey coast in the boat which leaves this city at 3:40 o'clock P. M., returning next morning, to be at his desk about the usual hour.

He made his first trip yesterday, his family having preceded him by two or three hours. The benefit which comes from the daily water trip coupled with the advantage of the fresh air of Elberon, is expected to give the Mayor a degree of vigor and freshness which will more than compensate him for the hour which is clipped off the business period of the day.

Hardly had Mayor Strong grasped the lever yesterday when the various heads of departments began to be heard from. Commissioners came to report as to their stewardships, and drop hints as to the necessity of meetings of boards of which the Mayor is a member. Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield, Bridge Commissioner Francis B. Thurber, President Jerolomon of the Board of Aldermen, from whose shoulders the burden of Chief Executive had dropped, came to pay respects and discuss business, and before noon arrangements had been made for a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, another of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, another of the Armory Board, and yet another of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement. The machinery started as naturally and easily as if it had been resting only over night.

Then came Gen. Anson G. McCook—not yet an office holder, but soon to be, and to be an office holder drawing the largest salary of any on the municipal list. Gen. McCook is to be City Chamberlain to-morrow.

This announcement, definitely made for the first time, though as a rumor current since the very first days of the administration, is made on the authority of Gen. McCook and the Mayor.

Gen. McCook was with the Mayor for some time yesterday, and when he came away said he might as well acknowledge the fact. He had accepted an offer to become City Chamberlain. The twenty-five thousand-dollar-a-year position will be vacated by Joseph J. O'Donohue at or about 12 o'clock to-morrow. His resignation was placed in Mayor Strong's hands before the latter started for Richfield Springs early in July.

"There is nothing of especial interest to the public in connection with it," said Mayor Strong. "It is merely a formal announcement of Mr. O'Donohue's resignation, to take effect Aug. 1. His reason for so doing is a physical ailment from which he has long been suffering. There was no necessity for him to write a long letter. We had talked the matter over, and thoroughly understood each other.

"He had spoken to me several times about resigning, but I told him on every occasion he could remain as long as he pleased. We talked about it the day I was down at Elberon arranging for quarters for my family. I think it was then he said he would prefer to go by Aug. 1."

Gen. McCook went out from the Mayor's office and proceeded to arrange the final details for his sureties for this high salaried office. Its a comfortable sum, for which he must be bonded. A half-million dollars, even change, with four sureties. These, it is understood, Gen. McCook has provided for.

The General is one of the so-called "fighting McCooks." He is an Ohio man, having been born in Steubenville fifty-seven years ago. In early life he studied law, and had just been admitted to the bar when the war broke out. He went, as did four or five brothers, and served in the volunteers until it was over, and retired with the brevet rank of Brigadier General.

He came to New-York in 1873, and twice since then has represented a district of the city in Congress. In 1883 he was chosen Secretary of the United States Senate, and remained in that position until Democrats gained control of that body and reorganized him out, in 1893. In local politics Gen. McCook has been active since a year ago last Winter, when he was one of the Committee of Thirty to reorganize the New-York County machine. He is a member of the County Committee now, a Brookfield man, and the most aggressive fighter in the committee that rallies to the support of Mr. Brookfield and the administration.

The Chamberlain to be was one of the Committee of Seventy, and after Mayor Strong was nominated Gen. McCook managed his campaign. He is also a member of the Union League Club.

Gen. McCook, having the richest plum that grows on the municipal tree has other plums of his own to distribute. There is a Deputy Chamberlain and four other minor officers in the office. The Chamberlain fixes their compensation, and they are paid out of his $25,000 salary, so the plum is robbed of some of its richness. As City Chamberlain, Gen. McCook will become a member of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners and a member of the Bank Commission.

Mayor Strong, having seen Gen. McCook and attended to some minor details of business, found himself again confronted with the excise enforcement.

He talked very plainly, and declared that while he would not, and could not be expected to interfere with the rigid and conscientious enforcement of the law, he was personally in favor of a local option law, at the earliest opportunity.

The occasion for this was a visit from a delegation of the West Side Taxpayers' Association. They came to ask his Honor to use his influence with the Police Commissioners to cause them to relax in their enforcement of the Sunday closing law. They said that the strict enforcement was causing drunkenness and general trouble in the tenement house sections, of the city.

Gustav Scholer, President of the association, said to the Mayor:

It is universally conceded that the Sunday law is obnoxious to our population, and of no use to true morality and temperance. Most of our members are owners of tenement houses, and as such, in constant contact with tenants, they can speak with authority, that the strict enforcement of the Sunday law leads to a greater consumption of alcoholic beverages, as it causes the whole family to partake of the spirituous liquors, which would not be the case if male members of the respective families could satisfy their desire for drinks in a saloon. It is an alarming fact that there is more beer and strong liquors carried into the house on Saturday evenings now than on all other days during the week.

We therefore appeal to your Honor the Mayor of the City of New-York, to cause the Police Department to give the Sunday law the most liberal and reasonable interpretation.

We further declare upon our honor that at the last election this organization did its utmost among the tenants to help the cause of municipal reform in the interest of good government, but as it is, with great sorrow we must state that we are forcibly convinced that the present reform Administration will be buried under an avalanche of votes at the next election if the obnoxious law is continued to be enforced as rigidly as it has been within the last three or four Sundays.

Mayor Strong listened to the petition, and then declared himself in a way that could not be misunderstood. He said:

I am sorry, but I cannot do what you ask. This administration was elected, as you know, because of the laxity of Tammany Hall in enforcing the laws, particularly the excise law, and on account of the evils which grew therefrom.

The Lexow committee investigation clearly proved that the excise law had not been made to be enforced, but to bleed the saloon keepers.

In enforcing it strictly the saloon keeper's interests are being subserved. It is only by its rigid enforcement that there can be any hope of the law's repeal. Of course, you know I am not inimical to the saloon keeper. Ninety per cent. of them are as good as any others of our citizens. They have as many rights as others, and their rights are to be protected.

I do not propose, though, to connive at or countenance a willful violation of the law, and you cannot mean to ask me to do that. What we need here, boys, is local option, and, for one, I won't vote this Fall for any man who does not come out boldly in favor of it. You ought not to, either.

Here one of the visitors, who refused to give his name, said:

"That's all right enough, Sir; but you will have to be more lenient in the enforcement of this law, or your reform administration will be deader'n a doornail next Fall."

"Oh, I don't believe that," replied the Mayor.

"You will, just the same," was the reply.

"Your attitude in this matter is taking drunkenness into the tenements. I know of instances where great stores of bottled beer and demijohns of whisky have been laid in in the tenement houses on Saturday night to be consumed on Sunday."

"Boys, I'll tell you what you'd better do; go and see Roosevelt," said Mayor Strong, and that ended the interview.

One visitor came on a peculiar errand. That was Francis Merges, who did not know whether he was an office holder or not. Some time ago he was appointed a City Marshall to succeed J. M. Delmour. He failed to qualify by filing a surety bond within the statutory period of ten days, and he came to the Mayor's office to ascertain how large his bond must be, and whether he could still hold the position in spite of his failure to qualify. There had been suggestions that the reason he did not qualify was because there was some doubt whether Controller Fitch would designate him to collect the arrears of personal taxes. Whoever does this will collect about $15,000 in fees.

Mr. Merges explained that this consideration had not entered into the case. His failure to qualify had been due to uncertainty as to whether he must give a bond for more than $1,000, which is the usual City Marshal's bond. The Mayor told him that he did not need anything more than that. If Mr. Merges serves, he must be reappointed, and it was said possibly this would be done by Mayor Strong to-day.

The Mayor sent for Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger during the afternoon, and when the latter reached the Executive office, the Mayor took him to the private room for a conference. Just what phase of the excise question they discussed is not known. Both declined to say.

During Mayor Strong's absence Mr. Harburger attended and participated at a meeting of the Steckler Democracy, at which the course of Commissioner Roosevelt was sharply criticised. Some had a theory that the Mayor wanted to talk this little matter over with the Excise Commissioner.

Tax Commissioner Sutro, President Buckley of the Park Avenue Commission, Water Register Johnson, Assistant Corporation Counsels Turner and Clark, and Fordham Morris were among the Mayor's other visitors.

The Mayor called a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at 11 o'clock to-day to consider how to secure cash for the prompt payment of the street-cleaning force.

NEWPORT SOCIETY STAYS AT HOME

A Violent Rain and Tempest Spoil Its Plans for Amusement.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—Cottagers had a quiet day, a violent rain and tempest in the middle of the afternoon seriously interfering with their plans.

Mrs. Duncan Elliot, J. Neilson Howard, just returned from a trip around the world; Miss Cameron of New-York, visiting Mrs. William F. Burden, and John T. Kane were among the arrivals at the cottages to-day.

Other arrivals were Dr. Thomas A. Emmet, Robert Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ballantine, Mrs. James Weir, Jr., J. R. Pearson, Otho Von Bulow, Mrs. Frederick Jewett Dieter, Mrs. J. H. Schults, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lawson, G. C. Munzig, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Emmet, H. Blackmar, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Emery, Mrs. M. B. Overman, W. R. Overman, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kreidler, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Niblack, R. H. Flemming, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Meaker, Miss Meaker, Chicago; Mrs. Theodore De W. Colt, Samuel P. Colt, Bristol, R. I.; E. A. Corbett, A. C. Wadsworth, John C. Wymon, Charles D. Kimball, Providence; C. E. Bell, Orleans, N. Y.; S. J. Stemruetz, Mrs. William Barret, Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Moore, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Poor, George W. Hills, Lawrence, Mass.; E. C. Lewis, Waterbury; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Metcalf and family, Girard, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Montgomery and family, Galena, Ill.; George Riddle, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bennett, Minneapolis; F. J. Comstock, Mrs. Charles L. Moss, Miss E. P. Moss, F. D. White, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. C. Gambrill, Baltimore; G. G. Frelinghuysen, Morristown; John McLaughlin, Conrad J. Reuter, Henry V. Cunningham, P. Ronan, David Welch, Mr. and Mr

ITS POWER QUESTIONED

The Law Creating the Special Sessions Court Attacked.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL POINTS RAISED

Lawyer Charles Haldane Contends that the Act Creating the Court Violates the Organic Law.

Charles Haldane, a lawyer, who came to this city from the West only a short time ago, created something of a sensation yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Justice O'Brien.

Mr. Haldane appeared as counsel for Thomas Curran, the West Street saloon keeper, who was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary last week by Justice Jerome of the Court of Special Sessions. Mr. Haldane was a complete stranger to everybody about the Court House, but he made an address that attracted attention.

Justice O'Brien made no comment on the new-comer's argument, but he gave it close and unremitting attention.

The only person who did not seem to appreciate the lawyer's address was his client, Curran. The saloon keeper sat beside Robert J. Haire, the attorney of record in the case, who had retained Mr. Haldane. The most pronounced disgust was plainly written on Curran's face as the lawyer made point after point in a quiet but effective manner. After listening for some time with ill-concealed contempt, Curran finally turned to Mr. Haire and said, indignantly:

"Say, why don't he talk up loud an' strong? Dat ain't goin' to do no good."

"Sh!" exclaimed Mr. Haire. "You're a fool. He's doing magnificently."

"Naw he ain't. He don't talk loud enough. Why don't he t'row de bluff at 'em? Dat's de way to get 'em out."

Mr. Haire gave his client a freezing look that closed the saloon keeper's mouth, though it was evident he was still of the same opinion regarding his counsel's efforts.

Mr. Haldane's client was before the Court in a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari. Curran was arrested July 16 on a new complaint of Charles Jones. He was arraigned for trial in the Court of Special Sessions July 19, charged with assault in the third degree, and with a violation of the excise laws in keeping his saloon open between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock in the morning.

Jones testified that he had entered Curran's saloon after 1 o'clock in the morning, and that he remained there drinking all night. When his money was all gone, Jones declared, Curran and some others in the place set upon him and beat him and threw him out on the sidewalk. Curran denied Jones's story, and produced witnesses who swore that he was not in the saloon at all on the night in question, but Justice Jerome and his associates on the bench believed this testimony to be perjured. They found Curran guilty of both charges, and Justice Jerome, who presided, fined the saloon keeper $100 on the excise violation count, and imposed the extreme penalty, one year in the penitentiary, for the assault.

In order to prevent the saloon keeper's confinement in the penitentiary, an application was made for a certificate of reasonable doubt, on which argument will be heard to-morrow on practically the same grounds as those presented yesterday. At the same time the habeas corpus proceedings were instituted, on which Curran's unconditional release was sought, on the allegation that the sentence inflicted on him was in violation of the Constitution, because of his trial without indictment and without a jury.

No effort was made to attack the Constitutionality of the Court of Special Sessions at present established, although it was reported in some of the papers that this issue would be raised in Curran's behalf. It was only the special jurisdiction vested in the court under Section 6 of the Laws of 1895 which created the tribunal that was assailed. Under this section the Court of Special Sessions is given "exclusive jurisdiction in the first instance to hear and determine, without previous presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury, and with or without the assistance of a petty jury, all charges of disturbance committed in the City and County of New-York."

The Legislature, Mr. Haldane contended, exceeded its right in enacting this clause, which he declared is in direct conflict, so far as Curran's case is concerned, with Section 6 of Article I. of the Constitution, which reads:

The person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime * * * unless on presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury.

"The character of the sentence imposed on Curran," said Mr. Haldane, "makes the offense for which he was convicted an 'infamous crime.' It is not the nature of the offense, but the character of the punishment, that must be taken into consideration in order to get at the definition of what constitutes an 'infamous crime.' If he could be sent to the penitentiary for one year his was an infamous crime, and he could under the Constitution be only proceeded against through the Grand Jury and a trial by a jury of his peers, both having been given this privilege; his conviction is illegal and he should be discharged."

Mr. Haldane said there were no precedents in this State, as the law was a new one, and had never been tested before, but he quoted from decisions of the United States courts and from the courts of other States to show that a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary made the offense for which such a sentence could be imposed an "infamous crime," and, therefore, one that could only be prosecuted under Article I. of the Constitution, after presentment or indictment by the Grand Jury.

If the State courts decided against the petitioner the case, Mr. Haldane declared, could be carried into the United States courts under a writ of error.

Mr. Delafield made the argument for the respondent. He said the sentence was nearly legal, and the Court of Appeals had so decided in half a dozen cases. Mr. Delafield also quoted Section 23 of Article VI. of the new State Constitution, which declares.

Courts of Special Sessions shall have such jurisdiction of offenses of the grade of misdemeanor as may be prescribed by law.

The offense on which Curran was arraigned and convicted, Mr. Delafield said, was a misdemeanor, and the Legislature had full power to delegate the jurisdiction as exercised in his case by the Court of Special Sessions. It was the character of the crime that made it "infamous," Mr. Delafield insisted, the consideration whether its commission was inherently a gross moral violation and the grade of punishment having nothing to do with it.

Justice O'Brien took the briefs and reserved decision, and until he hands down his opinion, Curran will probably be kept in the Tombs, without bail, much to that distinguished gentleman's disgust, as expressed yesterday after the hearing, when he was led back to prison.

It is said that if the courts sustain Mr. Haldane's contention, then the question of the unconstitutionality of the whole act creating the Court of Special Sessions may be gone into.

To Have a Fire Island Spectacle.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., July 30.—A novel and spectacular water pageant never before attempted in America will be given by the new management of the State's property at Fire Island Tuesday, Aug. 13. The Committee of Arrangements has engaged Silas G. Pratt of New-York, who projected the Chicago Day at the World's Fair, to undertake his original project of a procession of actual floats with living pictures, groups in classical and appropriate costumes and drapery, representing the principal characters in Greek mythology.

Among the prominent people already interested in the affair and who are on the Committee of Arrangements are Gen. Rufus King of Albany; William P. St. John, President of the Mercantile National Bank, New-York; Gen. Allen T. Nye, New-York; Thurlow Weed Barnes, New-York; John Henry Farrell, Albany; Charles A. Miller, Secretary of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, New-York; William H. Johnson, Albany; William J. Arkell, New-York; ex-Senator Stadler, President of the Shore Beach Yacht Club; H. M. Brewster, Commodore of the Bay Shore Yacht Club; E. Powiss Jones of Bay Shore, Alfred Wagstaff of Babylon, and Conrad Jordan.

An ex-Congressman's Geranium.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Ex-Congressman Frank Smith of New-Hampshire has a noble determination to spend his money while he makes it, and all this region basks in the prosperity of Smith. He has a fine place on the outskirts of Portsmouth, where a large force is always employed. The grounds are imposing, and straight across one part of them, as far as the eye can reach, is a solid hedge, about four feet high and four broad, of gigantic scarlet geraniums. Anything to exceed the flaunting splendor of this hedge cannot be imagined. The pale hydrangeas of Newport become insignificant in comparison with the blazing beauty of this broad ribbon, which glows redly from June until October.

THE BANNOCKS DISAPPEAR

Scouts for the Settlers Fail to Discover Them, but No Hostile Movement Has Been Made.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 30.—The first reliable news of the Indian troubles at Jackson's Hole proper received for more than a week came by messenger this evening via Griggs, Idaho, from Fort Wilson, a little place in the centre of a valley in Jackson's Hole, over 100 miles from any railway. The dispatch is dated July 26, and says:

All the people of the valley are gathered at Wilson's ranch for protection. One hundred men are under arms. Night before last a council of war was held, and four men were selected to reconnoitre and locate the Indians, but as yet the scouts have not returned. The Indians must have moved away back or left the district altogether, as no redskins have been seen for three or four days.

A company of volunteers came into Fort Wilson from Teton Wednesday, after traveling all night. Exaggerated reports of the trouble led them to believe that help was badly needed at the Hole, but on their arrival here they were surprised to find all quiet. A consultation was held as to the advisability of going out and fighting the Indians. It was decided to remain passive for the present. The camp covers nearly five acres. The Indians are no doubt in the mountains, and may make a descent on the settlers when they are not looking for it, but the opinion is that if they had been on the war path, properly, they would have attacked Fort Wilson before this.

A dispatch from Market Lake, dated this morning, states that there has been no collision for the past few days with the Indians, but the settlers are in a state of constant alarm. The troops now on the ground are expected to hold the situation well in hand, except in isolated cases where individual settlers who have not warning may be attacked.

A courier who arrived at Market Lake this morning reports that when he left Gen. Coppinger's troops last night information had just been brought in by a runner from Marysville that all was quiet there. The Lemhi agent telegraphs that only three of his indians are supposed to be in the Jackson Hole country, and that there is no indication that others will join the uprising there.

In Aid of the Settlers.

LANDER, Wyoming, July 30.—Eighty-five well-armed and well-mounted men have started for Union Pass, where they expect to stop any Indians who may come through any of the passes leading from Jackson's Hole. The men departed in two squads, under command of Sheriff Grimmet and ex-Sheriff Sparkhawk. Recruits will be picked up along the route.

Indian Fighter Frank Lowe reports twenty Bannocks camped in Little Paopaogie Cañon, twenty miles south. Their actions are not particularly hostile. Companies B and C of the National Guard have received orders from Gov. Richards to co-operate with the civil authorities for the protection of the people of the county. The passes leading into Lander Valley will be guarded, and warning given if the reds are driven this way by the military.

Kansas Indians Obstreperous.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 30.—The Sheriff of Jackson County arrived here last night to ask for troops to assist in making an arrest on the Pottawattomie Indian Reservation. He reports that his posse, together with the Indian police, were put to flight by fifty armed Indians.

CANADIAN PLAN TO SEIZE THE NIAGARA

A Scheme to Divert Its Waters Four Miles Above the Falls.

From The Lockport Journal.

The Welland Power Supply Company, incorporated at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, intends to steal the Niagara River, if the reports are true.

The charter of the company permits it to draw unlimited water from the Niagara River, and to deepen or widen the Chippewa Creek from its mouth to the point of intersection of the proposed canal, four and one-half miles west.

The company proposes to take the water through a channel in the mouth of the Welland River, at a distance of four and one-half miles from the Niagara River. The water is to be taken through a surface canal to the escarpment near the town of Thorold, to the brow of a mountain, with a drop of only ten feet from the level of Lake Erie, giving an available fall of 320 feet to the level of Lake Ontario. It is proposed to place the first turbines 150 feet below, and then to carry the water by a series of falls, each generating power, to an open raceway, emptying into Lake Ontario. On the mountain top at Thorold it is proposed to build a lateral canal long enough to feed sixty turbines, each of 5,000 horse-power capacity. It is claimed that the proposed plan will make it possible to deliver power at Fort Erie, Ontario, for $8 per horse power per annum.

A Queer Obituary Notice.

From The London Daily News.

Rather uncommon obituary notice has just appeared in the Paris "Gazette des Tribunaux." It announced that M. Candelle Bayle, President of the Appeal Court at Bastia, in Corsica, had died quite suddenly of apoplexy, and the following words were added: "This decision is final and cannot be altered." Evidently the last sentence was intended for another part of the paper, where the legal news is given. In France, as in England, the mistakes of the printing press often produce a comical effect. One which is well remembered appeared during the Second Empire, in The Moniteur. It had reference to the last illness of Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia. A paragraph appeared, giving the latest news of the patient's health, and to this was added that "Le vieux persiste," which might be freely translated "The old man still hangs out." The effect of such an announcement in the Emperor's own official organ may be easily imagined. The passage should have read "le mal persiste" (the illness continues.)

Chamberlain's Scheme Revealed.

From London Truth.

So the cat is out of the bag! Mr. Chamberlain has been long proposing schemes for bettering the condition of the workingman. Speaking for Mr. H. M. Stanley's candidature on Saturday last, he revealed his last. It was that we should lay hold of as many swamps and jungles in Central Africa as we can by slapping the owners of those desirable properties, and then send our superabundant population to replace them. This certainly will very considerably reduce our population, for Europeans cannot live in Central Africa. But, if it be Mr. Chamberlain's idea to do poor men to death, why should he drag them to Africa to die? It would be more simple to knock them on the head like bullocks at home.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The resignation of Lieut. Charles De L. Hine, Sixth Infantry, has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 5. Lieut. Hine entered the Military Academy from Virginia in 1886, and was assigned to the infantry arm in 1891.

—Leave of Absence.—Major Charles A. H. McCauley, Quartermaster, eight days.

Navy.

—The officers recently ordered to hold themselves in readiness for duty on the Texas, when that vessel shall be placed in commission, have been directed to report on the Texas Aug. 15.

—Commander C. H. Stockton has been detached from special duty in connection with the War College, Sept. 3, and ordered to command the Yorktown.

—Lieut. W. H. Beehler has been detached from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Monocacy as Executive Officer, Aug. 18.

—Assistant Engineers A. M. Proctor, M. E. French, and W. B. Peugnet have been ordered to special temporary duty on the Maine.

—Lieut. Commander W. H. Everett has been detached from the Montgomery, and ordered as Executive Officer of the Cincinnati.

—Lieut. Commander J. R. J. Kelley has been detached from the Cincinnati, and ordered as Executive Officer of the Texas.

—Chief Engineer G. W. Baird has been ordered as Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Building, Washington.

—Commander W. M. Folger has been detached from the Yorktown, and ordered home. He will take three months' leave.

—Lieut. C. P. Perkins has been detached from the Bureau of Equipment, and ordered to the Montgomery.

—Surgeon M. C. Drennan has been detached from the Vermont, and ordered to the New-York.

—Lieut. T. S. Rodgers has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard.

—Lieut. A. C. Dillingham has been ordered to the New-York Navy Yard.

—Assistant Engineer A. M. Cook has been ordered to the Amphitrite.

—Surgeon Howard Wells has been ordered to the Vermont.

HORSEWHIPPED AMONG CABBAGES

Three Buyers of Lots at an Auction Sale Driven from the Land When They Went to Locate It.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., July 30.—A plot of farm land in this city owned by the Vandeventer estate was cut up into city lots and sold at public auction about two weeks ago. It was explained to the purchasers that the land was being farmed, and they supposed that they had a right to visit the property to locate their lots.

Mrs. Bridget Judge of Grace Street, this city, bought a lot, and yesterday visited the land to locate it and find out what kind of a bargain she had made. She had one of the maps published in connection with the auction sale, and by its aid found that her lot was in a certain block, and that that certain block was occupied by a fine crop of cabbages.

Mrs. Judge was walking around trying to find her lot, and while thus engaged, did not notice the approach of a determined looking German farmer, who occasionally shook his fist at the woman as he walked toward her. The farmer was William H. Schmidt, who tilled the soil. The first intimation Mrs. Judge had of his presence was an order in broken English to "Git my cabbages out."

Before Mrs. Judge had a chance to move Schmidt was at her side berating her in broken English because she was on his farm. The woman tried to explain to the farmer that she had bought a lot at the sale and was only trying to locate it, which she believed she had a perfect right to do. Schmidt became very excited and kept ordering the woman off his cabbages. Mrs. Judge did not intend to go, and told him so.

Red in the face with rage, the German commenced to shout for his daughter, Annie. She came from the house with a long whip in her hand. Her father, with voice and gesticulation, ordered her to hurry up. The daughter came toward Mrs. Judge and the farmer at a double-quick, and, receiving from him an explanation in German that the stranger was trespassing, the daughter raised the whip in the air and brought it down with a whack on Mrs. Judge's shoulders.

The first blow was followed by several others equally severe. Mrs. Judge tried to get away from the whip, and in doing so was forced to canter around among the heads of cabbages. Annie kept close after her, delivering blows with the whip as fast as she could swing it around. She manipulated the whip so rapidly that she soon brought blood from Mrs. Judge's back, and stained the shirt waist she wore. Mrs. Judge, after severe punishment, managed to escape.

Subsequent results show that she had not been gone long when John Laven of New-York, another purchaser of lots at the auction sale, visited the farm to find the location of his purchases. While engaged in looking for his lots he was set upon by Schmidt's daughter and whipped so that he was glad to run for it in order to escape punishment.

Before the afternoon was over there was another victim. John Strauer, who bought three lots at the sale through the urging of Mrs. Judge, arrived at the farm and started to find his lots. He did not have time enough to think just where they might be when Annie appeared with the whip and gave him a lash across the shoulders. Strauer, however, did not prove such an easy victim as the others. He showed fight and succeeded in getting possession of the whip, and carried it away with him.

Mrs. Judge visited the police court this morning to secure a warrant for the arrest of Schmidt and his daughter, and was greatly surprised at being arrested herself on a warrant sworn out by the farmer charging her with the malicious destruction of cabbages worth $10. It took Mrs. Judge some minutes to recover from the surprise caused by her arrest. When she had done so she sought out the warrant sworn out by Schmidts, and produced the horsewhip in evidence, it having been given to her by Strauer.

Justice Ingram, after hearing the story of the horsewhipping, said that he would issue a warrant for the arrest of Annie Schmidt, the daughter, and that if, on the trial of the case, it came out in evidence that the father had anything to do with the whipping, he would issue a warrant for his arrest also. Both cases will be heard on Thursday.

WAITING FOR THE ATLANTIC SQUADRON

Bar Harbor Will Make the Ships' Arrival a Signal for Social Activity.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 30.—It has been quiet here to-day—no doubt the lull before the August storm. Society has been somewhat inactive the past few days, but with the arrival of the North Atlantic squadron interest will revive.

The Astor party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Blight, Miss Wilson, Hamilton Cary, Winthrop Rutherford, and Mr. Cottnet, spent the day at Kebo playing golf and tennis.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes were to have taken a buckboard party to Northeast Harbor to-day, but the sudden illness of a horse prevented.

The dinner and dance at Kebo to-morrow night will be an essentially New-York affair. A number of prominent New-York society people will give dinner parties, and many others will attend the dance. New-Yorkers who will act as hostesses are Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Henry Livingston, and Miss Hall. Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago has taken a number of seats, and expects to bring a large party.

Mrs. Jules Renal of New-York gave a dinner at Kebo this evening. Covers were laid for twelve, and the table was tastefully decorated with wild flowers. Several New-Yorkers were in the party, among whom were Mrs. Tinker, Mrs. Tome, Charles T. Galand, Miss Knowlton, William Laimbeer, and Miss Rockefeller.

Edmund Pendleton gave a luncheon today to a few of his friends. Those present were Miss Dobson, Mrs. Fletcher Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Flagler, J. R. Curley, Edward Snirley Goddard, Mrs. George Place, and Capt. J. C. Bush.

Mrs. Frank Ellis gave a small dinner tonight to a few feminine friends of her pretty little cottage. Prominent among those present were Mrs. Thomas Scott, Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. Ingersoll, Mrs. Hart, and Mrs. Edward Blair.

Mrs. Robert H. Townsend will give a luncheon to-morrow in honor of John Ford of the English Embassy. Mr. Ford has been the guest of the Townsends for a couple of weeks, but will shortly return to Newport, where he will remain during the rest of the Summer.

Mrs. Edward Blair of Chicago will give a reception and tea to-morrow afternoon.

One of the largest private dances of the season will be given by A. C. Barney of Washington, D. C., next Saturday.

At the Summer home of Mrs. George W. Place of New-York will be given Monday the first of a series of musicales which are to extend through the month of August.

John De Koven of New-York gave a water party to-day to a large number of friends. The sail was to West Gouldsborough, where luncheon was served.

Mrs. Walter C. Gurnee of New-York will give a 5 o'clock tea Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Thomas Alexander Reilly of Philadelphia gave a large dinner to-day to celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of her marriage.

Miss Morton, daughter of Gov. Morton, while riding in a high English cart this evening, was thrown from the wagon, and the horses ran away. No injury was done her. The horses were severely cut, and the wagon smashed to bits.

Among the New-York arrivals to-day were Mr. Frederick Kidder, Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Mrs. D. Hawkins, S. A. Sannom, William A. Dubois, A. F. Ireland, A. L. Washburner, Mrs. Washburner, and Miss Bottsford.

The Ubiquitous Baron Steinberg.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

We have not heard the last of the eminent and intrepid Jagolkowsky. Under his favorite pseudonym of the false Baron Steinberg, he has undergone a series of punishments, any one of which might have proved fatal to a less determined hero. Some time since he was condemned to death at Liége, but he escaped to his native Russia, and snapped his fingers at Belgian justice. At St. Petersburg, however, a sterner fate was in store for him; he was tried for some half dozen of his worst offenses, and sentenced to banishment in Siberia. And last week he was "seen walking about Switzerland." Is there not a magnificence in this announcement? A commoner man might be caught at Zurich or Geneva. But Jagolkowsky, the mysterious murderer, needs a whole country for his playground; he walks about Switzerland. And how did he get there? Has he perchance escaped already from Siberia? Or was the Russian trial a mere pretense? We hope it was; for until he confronted the judges of St. Petersburg, the false Baron had only once been seen by mortal eyes, and it is outrageous to disturb this record of invisibility. But how was he, the universally unknown, recognized "walking about Switzerland"? Truly, mysteries are added to the mysterious.

CAMBRIDGE TEAM CHOSEN

Athletes Selected to Meet the Yale Intercollegiate Champions.

RECORDS MADE BY BRITISH STUDENTS

Five Members of the Team Won at Their Specialties in the Annual Cambridge-Oxford Contest.

LONDON, July 30.—The team which will represent Cambridge University in the contests with Yale in America has been finally selected. The team is made up as follows:

F. S. Horan, W. E. Lutyens, H. J. Davenport, W. Fitzherbert, C. H. Lewin, G. Gomer-Williams, E. H. Wilding, L. E. Pilkington, W. M. Fletcher, E. J. Watson, W. Mendelson, F. M. Jennings, and A. B. Johnston.

All the men composing the team, with the exception of F. M. Jennings, took part in the contests between Oxford and Cambridge on July 3. Jennings is a hammer-thrower and high jumper. Horan, Lutyens, and Fitzherbert will also be among the London Athletic Club's representatives, if that club shall finally decide to send a team to compete with a team from the New-York Athletic Club.

In the Oxford-Cambridge games on July 3, the men selected to represent Cambridge in the coming contests with Yale made the following showing:

F. S. Horan won the three-mile race easily, by 150 yards, in 14:50 2-5

W. E. Lutyens won the one mile easily, in 4:23 2-5.

H. J. Davenport got third place in the one-mile race.

W. Fitzherbert won the quarter-mile run in 0:50, the second best time on record in the Oxford-Cambridge games. The record is 0:49 4-5, made three years ago by C. J. B. Monypenny.

C. H. Lewin ran third in the quarter-mile race.

G. Gomer-Williams ran fourth in the 100-yard dash. He only made a fair showing. The time of the winner, G. Jordan of Oxford, was 0:10 3-5.

E. H. Wilding was third in the 100-yard race, beating Gomer-Williams by half a yard. Wilding finished a foot and a half behind the winner.

L. E. Pilkington was second in the hurdle race of 120 yards, over ten hurdles. W. J. Oakley of Oxford won by a yard in 0:16 2-5.

W. M. Fletcher competed in the hurdle race, but fell after jumping the last hurdle.

E. J. Watson won the sixteen-pound weight-putting contest, with a record of 37 feet 9 inches.

W. Mendelson won the long jump, covering 22 feet 5¼ inches.

A. B. Johnston got second place in the high jump contest, his score being 5 feet 8 inches. He was also second in the sixteen-pound hammer-throwing, scoring 99 feet 10 inches.

LONDON ATHLETES MAY NOT COME.

That Is a Rumor from England—New-York Athletes in Training.

LONDON, July 30.—The United Press learns that some difficulty has arisen in the London Athletic Club in regard to the proposed contest between a team representing that club and a team of the New-York Athletic Club, which will possibly prevent the London team from going to New-York. It is not stated officially where the hitch is, but it is surmised that the trouble has arisen over the selection of a suitable team.

No one at the New-York Athletic Clubhouse last evening could understand what the above dispatch means. The club managers know of no trouble existing in the London Athletic Club regarding the selection of their team, but it is possible, of course, that club politics have entered into this matter, and made some trouble in the organization, as the London Club has been scouring Great Britain for men to make up their team. This, it is known in athletic circles here, has stirred up some bad blood among regular members of the club, who are desirous of taking part in the competition in this city Sept. 21, next.

It was not generally believed by the few members at the clubhouse last evening that anything sufficiently serious to prevent the sending of a team to this country could have happened. The members of the club will, however, go ahead with their preparations to have their trials of skill at Manhattan Field, and will expect the Englishmen to keep their engagement unless they hear from them officially that the international contest is off.

Meanwhile the New-York Athletic Club candidates are doing light work at Travers Island under the direction of their trainer, "Mike" Murphy. The men who made such a remarkably clever showing at Syracuse on Saturday last are resting on their laurels, and only doing enough to keep themselves from getting rusty.

Ten men who will try conclusions with the London team are now at Travers Island, the picturesque Summer home of the New-York Athletic Club. They are T. I. Lee, Charles Stage, and D. J. Wefers of Lawrence, Mass., who are in training for the 100-yard and 220-yard dashes; George Sands, who won the 440-yard run at Syracuse; Charles Kilpatrick, champion half-mile runner; T. P. Conneff, champion one-mile runner; George W. Orton, champion five-mile runner; Stephen Chase, champion high hurdler; Robert Lyons, who is in training for the running broad jump; S. A. W. Baltazzi, the boy wonder at the high jump, and J. S. Mitchell, the weight and hammer juggler.

L. P. Sheldon, William Richards, Stephen Chase, and Ernest Cady are not yet at the island, but they will be on hand the latter part of next week, when they will settle down into active training. Burke, Hatch, Blass, and Gray will join the athletes later on.

In the competition there will be eleven events. Each club is to be allowed two starters in each event, and later on the management has an agreement may be made to add one substitute in each event on each team, in case anything should happen to one of the regular men selected.

The specified events and the men who will train for them are as follows:

100 and 220 Yard Dash.—T. I. Lee, Charles Stage, William Richards, and D. J. Wefers.

440-Yard Run.—T. Burke, George Sands, and any one of the above sprinters.

880-Yard Run.—Charles Kilpatrick, Winslow, and George Sands.

One-Mile Run and Three-Mile Run—T. P. Conneff, George W. Orton, and Edward Carter.

One-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Hurdle race—Stephen Chase, Ernest Cady, and George Hatch.

Running Broad Jump—L. P. Sheldon, E. B. Bloss, and Robert P. Lyons.

High Jump—L. P. Sheldon and S. A. W. Baltazzi.

Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot—James S. Mitchell, George Gray, and possibly Hickok.

Throwing Sixteen-Pound Hammer—J. S. Mitchell, and possibly Hickok and Cross.

Trainer "Mike" Murphy said yesterday that he was merely keeping the men in good condition at present, and that was not particularly careful about their diet or habits. The men are simply leading a quiet country life, training each morning from 10:30 to 11:30, and again in the evening from 5 to 7.

The men who are there at present, with the exception of Lee, Mitchell, Gray, and Conneff, are college students, and most of their idle time is put in on their studies, while the others while away their leisure hours fishing, rowing, bathing, and playing chess and other games.

Systematic training will not begin until about the middle of August, when all hands will have to buckle down to the hardest kind of work, and special attention will be paid to their diet and habits.

With the exception of Crum of Bedford, Iowa, the champion sprinter of America, and M. F. Sweeney of the Xavier Athletic Club, the champion high jumper, the New-York Athletic Club has the very cream of the athletes of the country in its ranks.

It is claimed that the London Athletic Club is going all over Great Britain for athletes, and that it got Ryan and Hagan in Ireland. If this is to be an international contest, why not make it so from the outset and permit the New-York Club to make its selections outside of its own club membership? What is fair for one side certainly should be equally so for the other.

Wentworth Tennis Tourney.

HOTEL WENTWORTH, NEW-CASTLE, N.H., July 30.—A hard rainstorm broke here this afternoon, soon after the Reed-Davis match in the Wentworth tennis tournament began and drove the players from the courts. Play will be continued to-morrow, when the doubles will also be started. The scores of the first day follow:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Preliminary Round—Jack Farrington beat J. T. Walker, 6—1, 6—2. Rex Fincke beat G. C. Hinckley, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4. William Scudder beat Beals Wright, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4.

First Round—C. R. Budlong beat R. N. Dana, 6—3, 6—2. Leo E. Ware beat J. P. Paret, 6—1, 6—1. J. B. Reed against D. F. Davis, 4—4, unfinished.

Death of Cricketer Noon.

The death is announced in London of S. A. Noon, who a few years ago, was Captain of the Manhattan Cricket Club. He was afterward chief organizer of the Fort Hamilton Club, Captain of the Staten Island Athletic Club cricket team, a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, and this year an office holder in the Incogniti Cricket Club. He sailed for England in perfect health a short time ago, and the first intimation of his illness was the receipt by O. Jaffé & Pinkus of a cable announcing that he had died on July 15, just after reaching London.

The news has been a great shock to his many friends in New-York and Brooklyn, who had expected to see him back here to take part in several games before the season was over.

IT WILL CHARM ANY WOMAN

to see what a gathering we have made of things for women's Summer wear. It will surprise the thriftiest among them who are strangers here to see how absurdly little many of the prices are.

WOMEN'S JACKETS

Not because they are old or out of style—just because we don't want the season to go before they do.

Women's Jackets in cheviots and broadcloths, some silk lined, **$3.75** to **$8**; values up to $22.

Capes, in black and tan, handsomely trimmed, **$5** to **$15**; values up to $40.

Second Floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S SKIRTS—WRAPPERS

A hundred sorts, a hundred pieces, and all as tempting as this handful.

Skirts of black, figured China silk, full sweep, **$5.**

Skirts of black crepon, extra full sweep, lined throughout with gloria, **$10** to **$12.50**; values up to $22.

Women's Suits of very fine percale, neat stripes, Norfolk jacket, very large sleeves, with pleats, collar, and cuffs piped with solid color, very full sweep skirt, **$3**; from $5.

200 Wrappers in chintz, lawn, gingham, and percale, trimmed, feather beading, embroidery, braid, and ruffles, extra large full sleeves, **50** and **75c**; from $1.25 to $1.75.

About 400 Shirt Waists, in linen, colored batiste, piped with white lawns and madras, full front, yoke back, extra large full sleeves, **75c** and **$1**; the $1.50 and $2 kinds.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Eton and blouse Suits, galatea and duck, 4 to 14 years, 6 styles, **$2**; none have been less than $3, some $4.25.

Misses' 2-piece Suits, fine figured pique, Eton shape, extra large sleeves, 12 to 18 years, **$5**; have been $10.

Children's Reefers, good quality navy blue serge, deep collar, trimmed with fancy braid, **$1.50**, from $3.

Figured lawn and dimity Blouse Waists, sailor collar and front piece trimmed with lace, pink, blue, and white, **$1.25**; the $2.50 kind.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

These tell the story of a storeful.

Heavy quality Irish Table Damask, good assortment of patterns, **50c** yd.

Extra stout unbleached Table Damask, **40c** yd; good value at 55c.

Heavy white and cream Bath Towels, full size, **20c** each; good value at 28c.

Super quality long nap Bath Towels, **25c** each; good value at 40c.

Fringed and hemstitched huck Towels, **$1.50** doz.; $1.85 quality.

Damask Table Cloths, borders all around, 2x2 yds., **$1.80**; 2x2½ yds., **$2.25**; were $2.25 and $2.75.

Fourth Avenue.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

NOW GRAMERCYS CLAIM IT

Secretary Stahl Says They Have Won The New-York Times Banner.

THEY HAD TWENTY-ONE SURVIVORS

Official Count of Those That Finished the Metropolitan's Century Run to be Completed This Evening.

The New-York Times banner, presented to the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs for the organization having the largest number of survivors in last Sunday's century run, will probably go to the Gramercy Wheelmen. They had twenty-seven starters and twenty-one survivors. The official count of the survivors will not be completed until this evening, but it will not change the result if the Gramercys had the number of survivors counted upon.

Last evening "Pop" Stahl of the Gramercys said he felt sure his club had won the banner. Capt. Johnson of the Press Wheelmen said the same thing of his club on Monday, but he only banked on nine survivors. The fact that Capt. Johnson got mixed in his calculations was due, no doubt, to the fact that the Gramercys have a large number of new members who do not yet ride in the club uniform. These he did not count when he swept his eagle eye over the dust-covered riders as they left the boats at the West Forty-second Street ferry house.

It appears that only eight of the Gramercys wore the regulation club uniform, and these caused the popular Captain of the Press Wheelmen to think that his team of nine had a claim on the banner.

The Yorkville Wheelmen made a plucky effort to win the banner. They started fifteen men, and, according to their statement, every one survived. This being the case, they will win the statuette offered to the club having the second largest number of survivors. Julius Kottmeier of the Yorkvilles had a ride that would have discouraged most wheelmen, but he stuck it out in an effort to keep his club in the coveted Times banner. He lost a pedal a short distance out, but kept right on with the remaining one, and so finished the journey.

The Gramercys intend to place the banner on exhibition in the near future. It will be shown in the window of Hackett, Carhart & Co.'s store, Broadway, between Warren and Chambers Streets, and later at Young Brothers', Broadway and Houston Street. The banner is generally regarded as one of the handsomest made this season. It will have a prominent place in the Gramercys' new clubhouse, at 9 St. Mark's Place.

GRAND FINISH BY TITUS.

Won the Two-Mile Handicap at Dayton by a Long Sprint.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 30.—Five Class B races were run at the annual National circuit race meeting of the Dayton Bicycle Club at the fair grounds track to-day. No records fell, owing to the high wind.

Some great finishes were seen. Gardiner again defeated Bald in the mile open, but the most meritorious win of the day was that of Fred Titus, who, from thirty yards, the virtual scratch mark in the two-mile handicap, took the race with a quarter-mile sprint that landed him in winning position by a half length over McLeod of Toronto, Canada. Murphy erred in thinking this contest a mile handicap, and sprinted up past his entire field the second lap, crossing the tape with a smile, which turned to a look of chagrin when he discovered his error, as the field went by in a flash.

The mile open had only ten starters, and was not run in heats. Van Herrick and Lund paced the contest, and Keiser was first to the tandem. Gardiner rushed around the outside and took the pole by the tandem, falling back and forcing Keiser from his position. Bald was third and fourth in position during the contest. Gardiner waited until the last turn of the home-trained pacing tandem, and the best Bald could do was to gain Gardiner's side on the stretch, with his front wheel at about his pedal. It was in this way that the two crossed the tape, Dr. Brown finishing in third position, but a short distance ahead of Bliss.

Cooper sprinted too quickly in the half-mile open, and gained a lead at the quarter of about twenty yards. Zeigler overtook him on the stretch and won the contest in a tight finish, McLeod of Canada defeating Gardiner for the third position by a few inches only. Gardiner and Coulter were in poor position in the line when Cooper started his sprint, and both quit before crossing the tape. Johnson broke the fast time record for two-mile lap races, when he won the last lap of to-day's contest, doing the distance in 4:48 3-5. Murphy was the winner, with seven points to his credit, being second in the first and fourth laps, and third in the third lap.

The summaries:

Half-Mile Open, Class B.—Zeigler first, Cooper second, McLeod third, Gardiner fourth. Time—1:07 3-5. Keiser, Bliss, L. C. Johnson, Ridgley, and Titus also finished in the order named.

One Mile Open, Class B.—Van Herrick and Lund, Chicago, won; L. C. Johnson and Ridgley, Cleveland, second; Gardiner and De Cardy, Chicago, third. Time—2:26 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Titus (30 yards) won, McLeod (80 yards) second, L. C. Johnson (80 yards) third, Cooper (110 yards) fourth, Eddy (160 yards) fifth. Time—4:32 1-5.

Two-Mile Lap Race, Class B.—Murphy (7 points) won, Scott (5 points) second, L. C. Johnson (4 points) third, Coulter (3 points) fourth. Time—4:48 3-5. Eddy, Maddox, MacDonald, Cooper, Good, and Davidson also ran.

One-Mile Open, Class B.—Gardiner won, Bald second, Dr. Brown third. Time—2:09 1-5. Bliss, Keiser, L. C. Johnson, and Eddy ran in the order named.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The Triangle Wheelmen of the Twenty-third Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will hold a five-mile handicap road race on the Merrick Road in a few weeks. The course over which the race will be run starts at Bernstein's Merrick Road Hotel, at Foster's Meadows, and extends two and a half miles toward Jamaica, with the turn at Locust Avenue. It is the course on which "Charlie" Earl recently made his five-mile record and is as fast as any that can be found about New-York. George Re

MUSK OF MANY KINDS

The Manufactured Article Offensive to People of Refinement.

ODORS AND THE SENSE OF SMELL

Flowers Agreeable to Some Persons Disagreeable to Others — The Olfactory and Gustatory Nerves.

"Oh! it is horrible!—Horrible! horrible! horrible!" said the veteran ex-cavalry officer, in the most plaintive tones of one who suffers and without hope.

"I came up in the elevator with her. She stood just beside me, and she was saturated with musk. If she had not left the car soon I should have done so, and waited for the next one to take me up."

"I should have done the same under similar circumstances," said the officer of the pen-wielding corps, with decision. "The odor of chloride of lime would be infinitely more preferable."

It was against the uncivilized or over-civilized wearers of musk that the conversation in general was directed, and particularly against the strongly perfumed woman passenger in the elevator. And the two men who were conversing are men with strong nerves.

"Cannot something be done?" continued the ex-cavalryman. "You come across that strong odor of musk everywhere—in the streets, in the theatre, and in the cars. I don't know whether it is the capacity of my nose or what, but the dislike of strong odors is a real olfactory idiosyncrasy with me. It is the only weakness that I have, I think. A strong odor—not always necessarily a so-called disagreeable one, but a strong perfume—will remain with me for hours, a day, twenty-four hours after it has been inhales. Sometimes I will awaken in the night with the impression of that odor still in my mind.

"Disagreeable associations are connected with some odors in my case. The odor of pennyroyal always brings to my mind the idea of suicide. When I was a boy, about seven or eight years old, I wandered into a lonely place in the woods, thick with underbrush. The place and the air were impregnated with the odor of pennyroyal, then wet with the dew. And there I saw the horribly distorted body of a man—a suicide—hanging from a tree, where it probably had been for a number of days.

"The odor of musk to me is insidious; attar of rose and heliotrope are cloying. I don't like violet, unless it is very delicate, but there is nothing disagreeable to me about bay rum or cologne. I have a few drops of the latter on my handkerchief now. The oil of lavender is not disagreeable.

"I have not the same feeling for the odor of fresh flowers. I bury my face in a bunch of sweet peas. Heliotrope? It is not so pleasant, but the odor of the flower is evanescent. It does not come to you like a blow or a shock, as it does in the perfume. The night-blooming cereus will give me the qualms.

"I have asked my wife and daughters what they would do in a case where they came in such unpleasant proximity to a musk-perfumed individual. They all exclaimed with one accord that they would not stay a minute that was not necessary beside such a person. 'I could not, as it would make me sick,' said one of my daughters. So I am not alone in my dislike.

"The sense of smell is by no means as much understood as it should be. Without it the sense of taste would be almost obliterated. The finest wines in the world would be nothing without the bouquet. The pleasure in them comes more from the sense of smell than from the taste. The Chateau-Yquem is nothing without the fragrance, and without its bouquet the Johannesberger is only a sour wine."

"Musk?" said a Malden Lane manufacturer of fine perfumes, when asked regarding the use and history of that substance. "Yes, the odor that you notice in all public places is offensive to all people of refined tastes, but the musk that you smell on the street is not the real musk, but a manufactured product. We have very little call for musk as a perfume by itself. Our customers are of the best class, and there is no demand for a pronounced odor. Musk is used in perfumes, but it is very doubtful if any one could detect its presence.

"To what extent is it used? Well, we sometimes have $5,000 worth of it in use. Did you ever see the musk deer? I can show you a couple of stuffed animals in the other room which were at the Paris Exposition. They eat their food in its natural state, even reptiles. They are pretty little animals."

On the top of the manufacturer's safe are two pretty stuffed musk deer. They are small, mouse colored, and very slenderly built. The male deer has two long tusks on either side of the mouth that must play havoc with its reptile prey. Inside the safe is a closely covered glass jar containing a number of precious musk sacks. They are of skin, perhaps two inches or more in diameter, and half an inch in thickness.

"They are expensive," said the manufacturer. "They have cost as much as $25 apiece. They are to be found only in the male deer, and there is only one sack in an animal. At times musk is very scarce. The best musk comes from China. The deer are to be found in Russia, but the musk from those animals is of an entirely different quality. It is the same with some flowers growing in different localities.

"The work of supplying the dealers with musk is all in the hands of the Chinese, and they are great tricksters. The sacks are bought by weight. With a hypodermic syringe the Chinese will inject blood into the sack, or put in sand, lead, coffee grounds—anything to increase the weight. It takes a very experienced person to buy musk. If the purchasers do not know what they are doing, they are going to have a bad time of it.

"The musk inside of the sack resembles coffee grounds. The quality varies very greatly, even in the best musk. Some is much stronger than others. I suppose it depends upon the age of the animal. We are not allowed to cut open each sack to see and smell the musk, but are only allowed to make punctures with a needle. You see this sack which I keep in tinfoil? I put the needle into it, and then you get the odor. I have had it for five or six years. The tinfoil is all in rags, you see. The other sacks are kept shut up air tight."

The odor which came from the sack as it was punctured with the needle was soft and delicate, and as different from the common musk, as it is known by street acquaintance, as can be imagined.

"We obtain our supplies from dealers here," went on the manufacturer. "There are no firms making a business of dealing in musk, but one establishment will sometimes carry a stock worth as much as $100,000. It is delicate stuff to deal in, and unless the dealers know exactly what they are about, they are liable to come to grief.

"There are a great many substances having the odor of musk, but nothing equal to the genuine article for perfumes. You find the odor in the damask or musk rose, and there is a musk odor about a muskmelon.

"There is musk that is taken from the muskrat. It is quite different from the musk of the deer. It is a stringy substance in form. We have had it offered to us here.

"There is also musk that is obtained from alligators. We have tried it, because we always keep up to the times, but we do not use it. It is inferior.

"It is necessary to make a great many experiments in the way of combinations in the perfume business. No man should go into it who has not a good nose. That is as essential as that a cook should have a delicate sense of taste."

"In taking up the subject of odors and their effects," said Dr. Irving Townsend, a specialist in the line of olfactory peculiarities and disturbances, when asked concerning their relation to human beings, "we must consider the physiology of the sense of smell. The seat of this sense is in the schneiderian membrane, which is supplied by the olfactory nerve. Substances to be perceived by the sense of smell must be soluble, and come in contact with the terminal nerve filaments. When in a healthy state the membrane is moist and dissolves any savory or unsavory substance coming in contact with it.

"There are three derangements which will affect the sense of smell. Anosmia, or loss of the sense of smell, is the most common. It may be caused by an ordinary cold or a swelling incident to it, catarrhal conditions, or the inhalations of powerful vapors or drugs. There may be a paralysis of the fifth nerve, of which the olfactory is a branch.

"A second condition is called hyperosmia, which is an abnormal acuteness of smell. The nose may be acute for all odors, or it may be specially acute for special substances. This trouble may be caused by hysteria, or a variety of nervous conditions. These conditions might be produced by excessive use of tobacco. This would not be because of a local effect, but because of the action of the tobacco on the nervous system.

"The third condition, parosmia, is a perverted sense of smell, which may be caused by any of the conditions producing the other results mentioned. It may be due to hysteria, it may be of mental origin, or it may be due to a lesion of the brain or the olfactory, or fifth nerve.

"In a case of that kind a person would imagine the presence of an odor when there was no local reason for it.

"Insane people often have a perverted sense of smell. Odors offensive to most people they sometimes find exceedingly agreeable, and vice versa. Occasionally the sense of smell in insane persons may be very acute, but that is unusual.

"The rational function of olfaction is the differentiation between odors pleasant and disagreeable. Still, the sense of smell may not protect a person against poisons. Poisonous gases are frequently inodorous.

"Where a person has a marked aversion to certain odors it may be merely an idiosyncrasy and due to none of the causes mentioned, although it may come under the second head or the third, but not necessarily.

"I have known people to whom the odor of a rose was unendurable. Very sweet lilies are offensive to some people, and there are people to whom the odor of fruit, particularly bananas, is very disagreeable.

"When odors are particularly offensive to persons their nerves might suffer seriously if they were constantly subject to the annoyance. But an odor is not like other things. If you come in contact with one that is disagreeable you get away from it.

"It may be that the aversion to certain odors is inherited, although this has not been proved. I do not know that there is any special literature upon this subject. It is only within the last thirty years that diseases of the nose and throat have received special attention, and the greatest progress has been made within the last fifteen years.

"The relation of smell is not generally understood or considered in the light it should be. These two senses are very closely related. The gustatory nerve, like the olfactory nerve, is a branch of the fifth nerve.

"The flavor of a great many substances is perceived quite as much through the sense of smell as through the sense of taste. If the sense of smell is impaired the sense of taste is affected, sometimes to a very marked degree."

Robbed of Their Season's Earnings.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., July 30.—Robbers entered the house of Philip Wilemann, a farmer of Pomona last night. They beat Mrs. Wilemann and threatened her with worse usage unless she gave them all the valuables in the house. Mrs. Wilemann struggled, but finding the men were prepared to carry out their threats, she gave them $200 which she and her husband had saved during the berry season.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 30—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, fair, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, northwesterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, cooler, north to west winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, cooler in southern portion, northwesterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, cooler, northwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds. NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, cooler, winds becoming northerly. GEORGIA, fair in western, showers, and cooler in eastern portion, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, light southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler in northwestern portion, variable winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair Wednesday, cooler, winds becoming northerly.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, northwesterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair Wednesday, light northerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, slightly warmer, light variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer in western portion, northwest winds, becoming variable. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer in eastern portion, westerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, light variable winds. IOWA, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly. MISSOURI, fair, warmer in northwest portion, variable winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair, southerly winds. KANSAS, fair, cooler in southern portion, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly. MONTANA, fair, southwesterly winds.

Signals are displayed at Portland and Eastport. Weather condition and general forecast: The pressure was least in the lake regions and the West; it has fallen on the Atlantic coast, and remained stationary on the Gulf coast. Lower temperature prevails in New-England and the lake regions, and the changes have been slight in other districts. Rain has fallen on the Atlantic coast from Maine to North Carolina, extending inland to the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee. The weather has already cleared in the Ohio Valley and Middle States, and will probably clear in other districts by Wednesday morning, with possible exceptions on the South Atlantic coast. Lower temperature is indicated for the coast districts of New-England and the Middle States, higher temperature in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and lake regions. The following heavy rainfall, (2 inches,) was reported during the last twelve hours: Denver, 1.00.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Can sew; city or county; can be seen at present employer's, who will recommend her as a good, honest, and faithful girl. Call, three days, from 9 till 2, at 302 West 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID or LIGHT HOUSEWORKER. —By a young girl; reference. 161 East 34th St., n. G.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young Englishwoman as an accomplished cook; understands catering, marketing, dinner parties, desserts, game carving; can take chef's place; city or country; best of references. M. J., 458 4th Av.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman; baker, carver, dessert, game, marketing, dinner parties; can take chef's place; city or country; best of references. Mary, 416 4th Av., restaurant.

COOK.—By an American woman as competent cook in private family to go out by the day; understands all kinds of domestic work; first-class references. H. G., 270 West 34th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls, together; one as cook and laundress; other as waitress; best references; city or country. 584 3d Av., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and laundress, or housecleaning; by the day; best city references. 215 East 80th St., two flights back. N. C.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands cooking in all branches; city or country; very best reference. Call, two days, 219 West 32d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman in small family; city or country; willing and obliging; best city reference. W., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook for country; first-class worker; best reference. 135 East 31st St., first floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman as first-class laundress to go out by the day or take washing home or do cleaning; five years' reference from last employer. M. B., 322 West 44th St., fourth bell on the right.

Housewerkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a thoroughly competent Frenchwoman in a small family; country preferred. Mme. Mollinger, 584 East 84th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By strong young girl for housework; private family; can wash and iron; not long in the country. 188 Amsterdam Av., near 68th St., Gannon's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, OR TAKE CHARGE OF GROWN children; understands hairdressing; speaks German. H. B., 270 West 23d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; in American family; city or country; city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a woman by day or month; no objection to boarding house; city reference. 229 West 27th St., two flights.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

Bad is Good and Good is Bad.

From The Boston Budget.

The Saunterer is the victim of many woes. Imagine his conflicting emotions when reading the manuscript of a contribution like the following:

"I'm in a fix, old man."

"How so?"

"I asked old Popham last night if I might propose to his daughter."

"Well?"

"He seemed rather inclined to assent."

"That's good."

"No, it's bad."

"Why?"

"Because I have thought better of the matter by sleeping over it, and now don't want to get married."

"That's bad."

"No, good. Good in principle."

"But did he consent to your suggestion?"

"No."

"That's good."

"No, it's bad; because he asked me what my prospects were."

"What are they?"

"Good."

"That's bad."

"I referred him to my uncle, who intends to make me his heir, and who, in any case, will make me a handsome allowance if I marry. Popham, when he has this confirmed to him, is sure to tell me to go in and win, and I cannot then withdraw."

"That's bad. But there is a very simple way out of the difficulty."

"Bless you, old man. Explain! explain!"

"All you have to do is to put your uncle up to the wrinkle, and let him say he has cut you off with a shilling."

"That's good."

"Not bad."

Advantages of Two Umpires.

From The Boston Herald.

The proposition to have two baseball umpires is not without its good side, in view of the narrow escape from lynching experienced by the umpire of a recent game in Quincy, Ill. With two umpires, if one was shot or lynched, there would be no necessary delay in continuing the game.

He Sent.

From The Chicago Great Divide.

Jigley—You said you would never go and see your girl again until she sent for you. And now I hear you sent to her.

Wigley—I don't care a cent who sent. I sent to see if she'd sent, and she sent to say she had not sent, but would have sent to see if I'd sent if I'd not sent to see if she'd sent first.

A Month After the Elopement.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

She—I got a letter from papa to-day, saying that he had made his will.

He—Do we come in anywhere?

She—Not directly; but he has left all his money to an asylum for idiots.

Sweet Girl Graduates.

From The Waterbury.

Visitor—What are those two ladies arguing about?

Usher—One has got the valedictory and the other is getting contradictory!

The Purpose.

From The Chicago Record.

Critic—I hear that you have been writing a novel with a "purpose."

Author—That's right. I'm going to get $2,000 for it.

His Present Thought.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Spoons says that he could live on dry bread with the girl he loves, because he doesn't want any but her.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse that can take entire charge; willing to live in the country or travel; excellent references. 224 East 57th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By American nurse; thoroughly understands the care of infants; no objection to country; best city reference. H. Hanley, 310 East 34th St.

NURSE.—By French Swiss girl as nurse to children; also no English; city or country. Mrs. H. Nicks, 205 West 20th St.

NURSE.—By young girl to take care of children. 229 East 46th St.

Waitresses

WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. A. M., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE SCIENTIFICALLY GIVEN BY EXperienced masseuse; references. Mrs. Forest, 640 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Experienced bookkeeper; satisfactory references furnished. A. X., 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER and GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT. —By competent, reliable young man; thoroughly experienced; in private family; will make himself useful; willing and obliging; good city references. William, Box 370 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, &c.—By a French butler, valet, or second man; understands his duties very well; willing and obliging; city references. Marcelin Ebrard, 137 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; best city reference; last employer will personally recommend. J., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By thoroughly trained English man; understands his duties well; willing and obliging; best city reference. W. B., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; can furnish good English and city references; present employer can be seen. F. C., 109 East 24th St.

BUTLER.—By a respectable man; city or country; good references and experience. B., 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an educated German; cavalryman; 29; honest and sober; married; one child; knows perfectly how to take care of horses and how to keep harness and traps in best order; a good four-in-hand driver. Inquire of present employer, Mr. Julius Brandes, at the William Weike Company, 31st St. and 1st Av., or William Linke, at stable, 519 Marshall St., Paterson, N. J.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a middle-aged man; thoroughly understands his business in every branch; is civil, willing, and obliging; just disengaged; has excellent reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability. P. C., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands the business thoroughly; experienced city driver; sober and reliable; no family; best reference. J. M., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; unexceptionable recommendations; temperate, obliging, industrious; stylish appearance; moderate expectations. Trustworthy, 118 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; city or country; married; no family; medium size; the best personal reference. J. Hever, Mason's stable, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Perfectly understands his business in every particular; seven years' satisfactory city references; willing and obliging. E. D., 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman or second man in private family; best references. A. L., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Large experience in growing plants, grapes, roses, and vegetables under glass and outdoors; care lawns, trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; planting, laying out, and improving grounds; references. D. L., Box 49, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

CLERK, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Age, 21; willing; industrious; good penman and mathematician; excellent references; bond furnished. Experienced, 1,620 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class French chef, with best references; in a private family. J. P., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

HELPER.—By young Irishman, 25, as helper with coachman. M. Healy, 15 East 105th St., corner Madison Av., care of T. J. Brennan.

PORTER, WATCHMAN, ASSISTANT SHIPper.—Good writer and figurer; obliging; temperate; excellent references; bonds furnished. Industrious, 1,620 Broadway.

WANTED.—Clerical work; American; thirty years; cash or real estate security given. G. R. W., Box 584 Equitable Building.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—A young French girl as cook in a small private family. Apply, between 11 and 1, on Wednesday, at 23 West 58th St.

WANTED—Nursery governess, North German, for three-year-old boy, in Englewood. Lady to be seen in drug store, 446 6th Av., at noon.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—In the office of a dry goods importing and commission house a competent ledger man; must have had experience in same line. Apply, by letter, stating age, experience, and references, B., Box 180 Times.

WANTED—By a wholesale importing and commission dry goods house, a young man of about 17 years of age to work in stock. Apply, by letter, in own handwriting, giving age, &c., S., Box 123 Times.

WANTED—Young man, 19 or 20 years of age, as office assistant; must be good writer and figurer. Apply, by letter, stating age, references, and experience, O. A., Box 121 Times.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts; 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
SUMMER CRUISES.
The Quebec S. S. Co.'s steamer "ORINOCO" sails on the second cruise to the Maritime Provinces, St. Lawrence, Saguenay, &c., on Aug. 7. Fourteen-day cruise, $75.00 and upward. Send for programme.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES, NEW-LONDON, CONN.
NOW OPEN.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season. Photographs and circulars in N. Y. at The Outlook, 13 Astor Pl. For terms and circulars address
Blanchard & Hager, New-London, Conn.

THE GEORGE,
BLACK ROCK BEACH, CONN.
90 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK. Trains hourly. BORDERING ON THE MOST PICTURESQUE BAY ON THE SOUND. Driving, bathing, bowling, fishing, and all Summer amusements. A SELECT RESORT AT MODERATE RATES. SPECIAL RATES TO YOUNG MEN.
GEO. S. HARRAL, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

NEW-JERSEY.

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NEW MANAGEMENT. HOTEL AND APPOINTMENTS OF A SUPERIOR CHARACTER. Charming mountain and lake scenery; elevation 1,400 feet; 1½ hours from N. Y. City by Del., Lack. & West. R. R. The hotel is under the personal direction of J. H. KING, of the TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA. Address P. O., Mount Arlington, N. J.

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SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
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Directly on the beach. Open Thursday, June 27. For rates, diagrams, and information address T. P. WALSH, Chief Clerk.
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Fifty yards from surf; sixteenth season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $15 per week.
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New-Philadelphia and Annex.
4 Ocean Pathway, one door from the ocean. Superior Chef.

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Swept by Ocean Breezes.
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The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

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HOUSE AND COTTAGES, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y. Greatly enlarged and improved; beautiful new music hall, electric lights, elevator, suites with baths, healthfully located amid beautiful scenery, drives, and groves; pure water; dry atmosphere; yachting, fishing, dancing, &c. Open until Sept. 15. Easily accessible by new fast trains on Long Island Railroad and new steamers MONTAUK and SHELTER ISLAND. Send for terms and illustrated pamphlet to H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

PROSPECT HOUSE.
AND COTTAGES,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND. NOW OPEN. Beautiful location, overlooking Great South Bay; one hour from New-York; opposite Fire Island Inlet; sailing, bathing, fishing, boating, and good roads.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET. Select family hotel; receives 450 guests; highest class appointments; music by the Imperial Russian Court Orchestra.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

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Fort Lowry Hotel and Cottages
(By the Sea)
Now open. Alterations completed. Have purchased New-Utrecht Club property, over two acres of fine lawns, which will be added to hotel grounds, making it the finest without exception of any seaside resort. Billiards, bowling alleys, tennis, boating, bathing, and fishing. Restaurant and café all connected with hotel. Cuisine a specialty. Moderate terms for first-class accommodations. JOSEPH L. LOWRY, Proprietor.

ARGYLE HOTEL,
Babylon, L. I.
ON GREAT SOUTH BAY; 36 miles from New-York; all modern improvements; boating, bathing, good fishing; fine drives; MUSIC THREE TIMES DAILY; first-class attendance; unexcelled table; moderate prices. OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1st. E. H. ROGERS, Jr.

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NEW-YORK PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
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Certificate admits to many colleges and scientific schools and to all professional schools without further examination. Laboratories. Illustrated announcement mailed on application to Secretary.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE, New-York City.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools.

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Summer Resorts.

NEW-YORK.
ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars M., Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City, G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM, 6:25AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05AM

DEL MONTE. Lve N.Y.C. G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE, Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

WHITEFACE INN, Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:18 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leaves New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D.W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:00 P.M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 6 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N.Y.—WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 9:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburgs, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Trains leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN.
7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain, leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette, and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.
This house is located in the best of the Adirondacks amid some of the grandest scenery. Elevation, 2,040 feet. Good fishing and hunting. Stages and mail daily. Telegraph office in house. Railroad station, four miles.
GARDINER GEORGE, Props., Post Office address Cascadeville, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
Leland House and Cottages,
SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
THIS POPULAR RESORT WILL OPEN JUNE 25. Baseball grounds, fine tennis courts, bathing, boating, bass and trout fishing. Circulars at The Outlook, 13 Astor Place.
C. T. LELAND, Manager.

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Watch Rock Hotel and Cottages,
ON SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
Manifestly the ideal location of the mountains. Unexcelled cuisine, and every attraction essential to a well-kept and equipped hotel. Special rates to families and young men.
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ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
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ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Under new management; strictly first-class; moderate prices. Circulars, etc., of CHARLES A. FERRISS, Manager.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
near Lake George. Dry mountain air, beautiful scenery, all amusements, excellent cuisine, moderate rates. S. T. BIRDSALL, Prop., Glen Lake, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

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NEW GRAND HOTEL,
Western Catskill Mountains,
NOW OPEN. RATES REDUCED FOR JULY. Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access. Through parlor cars to hotel grounds. ELEVATION, 2,500 FEET. FOUR HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. For rates, &c., address J. & S. J. CORNELL, Summit Mountain P. O., Ulster Co. N. Y.

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In the heart of the Catskills; elevation 1,500 feet; accommodations for 200 guests; table supplied from 150-acre farm; magnificent views; fruit trees and pine groves surrounding house; grounds for games; orchestra plays every evening; telegraph office in hotel; 2½ miles from railway station. J. C. RIDER'S SONS, Palenville.

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Catskill Mts. 15th season; 200; best table; music, dancing; largest piazza in the Catskills; 118 acres; fine walks; board, $8 per week upward. V. BRAMSON, Catskill, N. Y.

PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

Readers OF THE TIMES
Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

Summer Resorts.

VERMONT.
GREEN MOUNTAINS.

VERMONT AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN TIME TABLE

9 A. M. via Sprngf'd Dly except Sun. 9:40 A.M via Troy, Daily except Sun. Daily 4 P.M. via Spr'ng'f 6:25 P. M., via Troy.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER Lvs. G. C. S. d'ly except Sun. with parlor cars for Brandon, Orwell, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, Waterbury, Montpelier, Randolph, Milton, St.

CHILDREN BEER-SEEKERS

Parents, Says Magistrate Crane, Should Suffer for Their Inhumanity.

JUDICIAL ADVICE TO A MOTHER

An Outrage, He Says, that Boys and Girls Should Be Brought Under Evil Influences by Their Parents.

Referee Henry H. Brewer, proprietor of a saloon at 178 Lincoln Avenue, was a prisoner in the Morrisania Court yesterday afternoon, charged with having sold a pint of beer to eleven-year-old Davis Healy of 527 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street last Saturday evening.

Policeman Thomas Walsh of the Morrisania Police Station arrested Brewer on a warrant issued by Magistrate Crane yesterday morning. Walsh testified that he saw the boy go into the saloon at 11 o'clock Saturday evening and come out in a few moments with a can filled with beer. The boy, it is alleged, told Walsh that he had bought the beer, and on going back into the saloon he pointed out Brewer as the man who had sold it to him.

The boy repeated his statement to the policeman in court, and in spite of Brewer's denial he was held in $300 bail for trial. In disposing of the case Magistrate Crane called Margaret Healy, the boy's mother, before him, and said:

"Now, Madam, I want to advise you not to send your boy for beer any more. If you or your husband want to drink beer, go get it yourself.

"Such a thing as sending a boy of this one's age to a saloon corrupts him, and endangers his future.

"It is an outrage that so many boys and girls should be brought under such influences by their parents, above all people.

"In my opinion there should be a law making parents who do such a thing punishable, as well as the saloon keepers who sell to them.

"Have more respect for yourself and your son, and remember that you are responsible for his future."

BARTENDERS TO BE TRIED.

One Says It's Spite—A Boy the Accuser of Another.

Edward O'Brien, bartender of Steele's Hotel, 336 Greenwich Street, figured as a "stool pigeon" in the arrest of George Schierenbeck, bartender at the saloon 350 Washington Street, on the charge of having violated the excise law last Sunday.

O'Brien swore that he and a friend had ten glasses of beer between them in the saloon. Magistrate Brann issued a warrant for Schierenbeck's arrest.

Schierenbeck, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, said that O'Brien for several Sundays has tried to get him to serve beer, and that his repeated refusal must have prompted O'Brien to get him into trouble. He stoutly denied serving O'Brien any beer. He was held for trial.

John Fell, bartender for Thomas Cryan, 69 South Street, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of selling liquor to Hugh Forrest, eleven years old, of 23 West Street, a minor. Policeman Sullivan of the Old Slip Station told Magistrate Brann that he saw young Forrest coming out of Cryan's saloon Monday night with a bottle of whisky. Young Forrest, however, said that Sullivan went up to him while he was selling newspapers at the South Ferry and asked him to go to Cryan's saloon for whisky. Forrest says that Sullivan was accompanied by another man, whom he thought he could recognize if he saw him again. Fell was held for trial.

Magistrate Brann also held for trial Donato Dessase of 100 Mulberry Street, on the charge of violating the excise law. Policeman Garrison of the Elizabeth Street Station swore he saw a young man come out of the rear entrance to Dessase's saloon with a can of beer, and that he tasted it.

"KEEP AWAY FROM THIS MAN."

President Murray's Advice to Mrs. Shafer, Referring to Agent Kindig.

President Murray of the Excise Board yesterday gave to John D. Kindig, a real-estate agent, a severe lecture. Mrs. Annie Shafer, on Kendig's advice, it is alleged, recently purchased a saloon at 421 Western Boulevard from a Mrs. Cole, paying $800 down, and assuming a mortgage of $2,000 held by Ehret Brothers.

Mrs. Shafer has since found that Ehret Brothers had filed a protest with the Excise Board against the transfer of the license, making the sale illegal. Agent Kindig declared when the case was heard yesterday that he had searched the Excise Board records and had found no protest. If he had, he said, he would not have advised the purchase of the saloon.

"You don't know anything about your business," said President Murray to Kindig. "You have caused this poor woman to pay out her money in a transaction that will not hold."

"Madam," continued President Murray to Mrs. Shafer, who sat weeping, "I have nothing more to do with this man. We will adjourn this case until Ehret Brothers can be consulted, and perhaps they will withdraw the protest, so that you can go on with the business."

Civilian Excise Detectives.

Chief Conlin said yesterday that the reports which had reached him so far showed that forty arrests had been made on warrants sworn out by civilians who had detected infractions of the excise law last Sunday.

Returns were still expected from some of the precincts where civilians had been employed to get evidence against law-breaking saloon keepers.

Asked and Soon Received.

Dennis Mullins, who looks after a saloon at 1,421 Second Avenue, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for alleged violation of the excise law. He was arrested June 30. Mullins asked for trial in General Sessions.

THE GLEN ISLAND LIONS EXCITED

Visit from a Former Trainer Sets the "Zoo" in an Uproar.

The presence of a former trainer at Glen Island yesterday set the two lions there in a fever of excitement, and their roarings set all the other wild animals trumpeting, bellowing, and making other hideous noises until there was a veritable bedlam.

The situation was becoming serious, when a man, who said his name was "Tom" Le Roy and that he had formerly had the care of the lions, stepped up to the cage and began to fondle the animals, who immediately quieted down, and with them the elephants, wolves, and hyenas also ceased their din, and quiet was restored.

Trainer Le Roy explained that he had traveled with the lions for several seasons, and had taught them many tricks, but notwithstanding the years which had elapsed since he had seen them, the animals recognized him.

The Good Citizen's Imperative Duty.

From The Boston Transcript.

There is nothing for the Republicans of Massachusetts to fear from the Democrats this year, as a Republican nomination is almost everywhere equivalent to an election; but the Republican Party has very much to fear from the aspirations of certain men within its own ranks. When everything is all one way, then is the time when the good citizen should take a hand in politics. Where the two parties are pretty evenly divided, each party is forced by the dictates of policy to put up reputable men; but when anybody in a party can get elected who receives a nomination, then is the time when the scum comes to the top.

Torpedo Boat Cushing's Commander.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 30.—Lieut. E. E. Capehart, United States Navy, to-day relieved Lieut. Roy C. Smith, United States Navy, as Commandant of the torpedo boat Cushing, attached to the torpedo station. Commodore Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has arranged to witness a trial of the new eighteen-inch Howell torpedo at Tiverton Friday. This torpedo made a speed of thirty-one knots for 400 yards to-day. Previously it had developed twenty-nine knots.

LITCHFIELD ESTATE'S TAXES

Registrar Hinrichs Will Try to Have Conditions Imposed on Appeal to Protect Brooklyn.

Registrar of Arrears Frederic W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn yesterday asked Mayor Schieren and Corporation Counsel McDonald to oppose a stay in the case of the Litchfield estate pending an appeal to the General Term from Chief Judge Clement's decision that the estate should pay to the city the full amount of back taxes which it owes, unless the administrators of the estate consented to pay a large portion of its arrearages int. the City Treasury before appealing.

The Mayor said he thought the idea a good one, and Corporation Counsel McDonald promised to act on Registrar Hinrichs's suggestion.

"Judge Clement says that as the case involves a great deal of money," said Registrar Hinrichs yesterday, "he thinks the General Term should pass upon it, and he will grant a stay for the perfecting of the appeal. Now, upon the application for a preliminary injunction, Judge Clement said there was so little in Mr. Litchfield's contention that he only granted it upon the payment of $250,000 cash.

"Unfortunately, the Judge allowed Mr. Litchfield to select the parcels upon which he was to pay the $250,000, and as a result he paid mostly upon parcels that did not come under the provisions of the law of 1883 at all. He paid on only nineteen parcels under the law of 1883. His payments were mainly on parcels that were least heavily freighted with taxes in arrears, the intention being to make it impossible for the city, if the litigation delayed the sale sufficiently, to obtain bidders upon the property under heavy arrears, as the rest in many case almost equaled the valuations to-day.

"At that time I insisted that the order should be modified so as to permit the city authorities to select the parcels upon which the $250,000 should be paid, so that their victory, when ultimately obtained, should not be a barren victory, either compelling a compromise or a resort to the Legislature again for a third act to reduce the taxes of those delinquent citizens.

"But after the first $100,000 of the $250,000 had been paid, as conditioned, it was thought too late to make the application to the court.

"I now shall insist upon the affidavit which I then prepared, and the schedule which was prepared, that the matter be brought to the attention of the Court, either in an effort to prevent any stay whatever, or in an effort to have another condition imposed by the Court in case a stay is granted.

"It seems to me that if there was doubt in the Court's mind at the time of the argument on the preliminary injunction, now that there has been a trial and arguments, and a submission of voluminous briefs, there should be less hesitation on the part of the Court to impose a condition than there was before.

"If a condition is imposed, and the privilege allowed to the city authorities to select the parcels, I shall prepare a list of those most heavily in arrears to-day, so that when the property is finally exposed for sale the arrears will not be nearly equal to the valuation, and there will be no difficulty in securing bidders for this very valuable property along the park slope."

THEY DEPLORE MR. BERNHEIM'S DEATH

The City Reform Club Passes Resolutions in His Memory.

The members of the City Reform Club are deeply stirred by the recent death of Abram C. Bernheim, and feel that a great loss has come to them and to the whole community. At a meeting of the club yesterday the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the City Reform Club has heard with deep sorrow of the death at the age of thirty of Abram C. Bernheim, for many years one of its most active members.

Mr. Bernheim was a man who, from the time he left college, dedicated himself to the improvement of his fellow-men. The scope and variety of his activity were as remarkable as the force which made him a leader in whatever he undertook. The thorough-going and consecutive work done by him in the fields of tenement-house improvement, free libraries, university settlement, and municipal reform of all kinds, is known to all.

His fertility in originating and his success in organizing new institutions of permanent influence led to the establishment, during his very short lifetime, of agencies whose influence is only beginning to be felt.

The full enjoyment of these reforms by the people for whom he labored may be deferred by his untimely death, but is assured.

The city has lost an unselfish, indomitable, and resourceful man, of great accomplishment, of infinite promise—the man, it may almost be thought, of his generation whom the city could least have spared.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Mr. Bernheim.

There is a project to erect a University Settlement Building as a memorial to Mr. Bernheim.

TROLLEY FORCES STEAM RATES

Reduction of Fares Expected Between Elizabeth and Newark.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 30.—A rate war is likely, it is said, to be inaugurated on Aug. 1 between the Jersey Central and the Consolidated Traction Company. The latter is now carrying people from any point in this city to any part of Newark and return for 20 cents, while the Central charges 25 cents for an excursion ticket between the two cities, and then a passenger going any distance has to pay trolley car fare in addition.

As a consequence the cheap fares and better facilities on the trolley line to reach different points has nearly killed the passenger traffic between here and Newark, and the Central Railroad officials realize something must be done to regain it. The largest falling off is among the female passengers, as nearly all of them now take the trolley, which lands them just where they wish to go for 5 cents less than they would have to pay the steam railroad. It is rumored, also, that the price of excursion tickets between Elizabeth and New-York on the Jersey Central will be reduced from 40 to 25 cents.

THREW DUST IN A RATTLESNAKE'S EYES

A Newark Lawyer's Scheme for Defending His Wife and Children.

NEWARK, N. J., July 30.—Frank Bradner, a lawyer of this city, says that, with his wife, children, and a friend named Eaton, he was walking along a road at Greenwood Summit Sunday when he heard a noise like that made by a locust, and then a hiss, and looking to the side of the road saw a rattlesnake coiled, ready to strike.

There was neither stick nor stone handy, so Mr. Bradner and his friend threw handfuls of dust at the snake, while Mrs. Bradner and the children ran. The dust confused the snake, which crossed the ditch, and again coiled on the bank.

Mr. Bradner found a stone and killed the snake with it. The snake was between eleven and twelve years old, and very large.

MR. PULLMAN'S NIECE TO BE MARRIED

Castle Rest Will Be the Scene of the Wedding To-day.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Jul, 30.—The marriage of Miss Emily Stuart, niece of George M. Pullman, to Dr. Charles H. Eaton of New-York, will take place here to-morrow. The ceremony will be performed at Castle Rest, the Pullman Summer home, and will be attended by only the nearest friends and relatives of the contracting parties. For a quiet wedding, very elaborate preparations have been made.

A limited number of guests are here. They include Mr. and Mrs. W. Tingue, Miss Tingue, and Mrs. J. O. Rhines of New-York. Telegrams and messages of congratulation are being showered upon the young couple from all over the country.

In the Lawyer's Office.

From The Boston Transcript.

"I confess I was startled," said a man from another city. "I wanted to ask a little legal advice, and I stepped into the first law office I came to in a building I had been told was full of good lawyers. A pleasant-looking woman, wearing a shirt waist, was writing at a desk. I was about to ask if her employer was in, when she rose, bowed gravely, put on her coat, and then said, with professional seriousness, 'Do you wish to consult me?' I was so rattled I stammered out something about having made a mistake and backed out of the room. Yet my own sister has just taken an A. M., too," he added pensively.

MISS LOW A SUICIDE

That Is the Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

THE THREE PRISONERS DISCHARGED

Dr. Biggs Not Identified by Baker Lipsker—Mr. Low Says the Inquest Was Like a French Comedy.

"Self-inflicted, with suicidal intent," was the wound found in the head of Lillian Low, according to the unhesitating verdict of the jury impaneled by Coroner O'Meagher in the case of the daughter of James Low, Jr., who was found dead near Fort George July 23.

The murder theories petered out at the inquest yesterday when the industrious and notoriety-seeking baker, Oscar Lipsker, failed to identify Dr. Thomas J. Biggs as the man he saw drinking soda water with a young girl at Fort George July 20, and Dr. Biggs, Miss Amelia K. Hansen, and Henry T. Champney, who were arrested on an affidavit made by Lillian's father, were tardily rehabilitated by the verdict and promptly discharged.

The consideration of the case occupied less than an hour. Acting District Attorney Weeks possessed himself of every fact that Mr. Low and the police could offer, and decided, while in full sympathy with Mr. Low in his bereavement, that the best, the people could do would be to submit to the jury a plain statement of fact, as it was apparent that no other theory than suicide was tenable. Assistant District Attorney Hennessy therefore ignored a mass of conflicting testimony based on gossip and vacuous surmises, the admission of which would have simply taken up time without changing the inevitable and logical conclusion arrived at by those who had studied the circumstances of Miss Low's end dispassionately.

Attempts made to sway Coroner O'Meagher in the interest of sensationalism failed, and he was prepared to present the evidence to the jury and conduct the inquisition without serving the ends of malevolence or the interests of sensation mongers. This policy dictated the withholding until after the inquest of an anonymous communication from a crank or a malicious or mischievous person which was given to him by Capt. Pickett. The letter was an odd one, as it was written on common paper, and inclosed in a fine, black-bordered envelope which bore the post stamp of Newark, N. J. An effort to disguise the writer's style was glaringly evident in the spelling of easy words wrongly, and the writing of every word correctly that presented a difficulty to the unlettered. It read as follows:

Newark.

Capts. Pickett and Kirchner:

Dear Sirs: Do try and have inquest in reference to the death of Miss Lilley Low postponed as I am out of the city at present but will be in town again Aug. 9.

I am a traveling man and will go my rounds and be home that day and before that time you shall hear every detail I can and will give you a great amount of information which will clear the whole mystery.

So have the inquest postponed, and for God's sake do not be in a hurry to let up on Dr. Biggs. If you do you may rue it when it is too late.

I am going to Washington to-day, and some time this week I will send you a good long letter. I wish you to know a good deal more than you do now.

I will simply remain at present H. R.

While preparations were making for holding the inquest, the attendants at the Coroner's Court were kept busy, as a crowd of morbidly influenced men and women struggled for admission. According to appointment, Mr. Low went to Acting District Attorney Weeks and furnished him with full details of his surmises and grievances, and on this recital Assistant District Attorney Hennessey, who conducted the case for the people, received his instructions from his chief. Charles W. Brooke received his clients, Miss Hansen, Mr. Champney, and Dr. Biggs, in an anteroom. Of them, Dr. Biggs alone was imperturbed.

Coroner O'Meagher opened the inquiry promptly, and a diversion was caused by a squabble over a seat between Coroner Hoeber and a person of the audience, in which the Coroner was conspicuous for irascibility and peppery if not indecorous language.

Policeman Patrick T. Reilly of the Thirty-second Precinct told of finding Miss Low's body on Washington Heights July 23. It was rigid, and a pistol lay between the right arm and the body. Two boys had called his attention to the case.

Q.—(By the Coroner.)—Was the clothing disarranged? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any evidence of a struggle? A.—Not the slightest.

William Henry Waters and John Richards, boys, said that on July 23 they were picking blackberries and saw a woman's hat and coat lying on a rock. They saw Miss Low dead, and sought Policeman Reilly.

Max Levy, clerk for H. Stern, pawnbroker, at 516 Sixth Avenue, told of selling the pistol found near Miss Low to her on the afternoon of July 22. She paid $3 for it.

Elizabeth Powers, a shop girl in a bakery, and Henry Nunnemaker, a butcher, said that on the afternoon of Monday a week ago they lent Miss Low the exact amount she paid for the pistol. She bade a smiling good-bye to Miss Powers.

Deputy Coroner O'Hanlon gave the details of the autopsy, but the scope of the inquiry relieved him of the ghastly necessity of producing the skull of the dead girl, which he will retain unless Mr. Low claims it for burial.

Dr. O'Hanlon said that there were no marks on the body to indicate violence, except three ecchymosed spots which suggested an attempt at assault of some nature. So far as could be determined, however, the chastity of the subject could not be doubted. The wound in the head could have been self-inflicted.

All that James Low, Jr., testified to was that he saw Lillian alive a month before he saw her dead at the Morgue.

Baker Lipsker then took the stand to tell his story of a man and a girl leaving a cable car at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue on July 20, who drank soda water and went to the woods. He recognized in Miss Low's clothing the hat and skirt worn by the girl he saw.

"Would you," asked Coroner O'Meagher, "recognize the man whom you saw with the girl?"

"I think I would if I saw him," said Lipsker.

"Look around the court and say if you see him."

Lipsker devoted a couple of minutes to a scrutiny of the audience. Dr. Biggs was in full view, and within a few feet of him, and the witness, in passing the audience in view, looked at him twice. Then he announced:

"I cannot see him."

"That is all," announced Mr. Hennessy, dryly.

"I move," said Lawyer Brooke, speaking for the first time, "for the discharge of my clients, Miss Hansen and Dr. Biggs and Mr. Champney."

"Motion denied," decided the Coroner.

Coroner O'Meagher, in a brief address to the jurymen, called upon them to decide on the cause of death as suicidal or homicidal.

The jury were out just the time required to reduce to writing this verdict:

"That the said Lillian Low came to her death July 22 on Washington Avenue, at Two Hundredth Street, by a pistol-shot wound entering the temporal bone, self-inflicted, with suicidal intent."

"The prisoners are discharged," announced Coroner O'Meagher.

A moment later a friend of Miss Hansen parted a number of persons who were congratulating her and gave her a handsome corsage bouquet of white roses. Five minutes later Miss Hansen and her fellow-prisoners and the courtroom crowd had gone. Mr. Brooke accompanied his clients.

Mr. Low was dazed by the shortness of the proceedings and the verdict.

"Why," he complained, "before I was fully aware that the case had begun it was ended. It is a farce, a French comedy, not American justice. But I have not done with these people yet, if I can be helped by the District Attorney.

"Miss Powers could have given an account of a visit paid her by Miss Hansen last Friday. And here's my brother-in-law, immensely rich. Who shall say that he did not do his utmost to hush the matter up. And my brother, too. Both move in society, and it's an awkward matter for them. Why, I had a dozen witnesses that were not called."

Miss Hansen and Dr. Biggs and Mr. Champney kept themselves secluded for the rest of the day. Through a friend Dr. Biggs said that he was with relations, and that his opinion was that enough had been said about his misfortune to have been acquainted with Miss Low.

Capt. Pickett, who was on duty at Police Headquarters last night, said that of course the case might be reopened should "H. R." or any one else furnish testimony of value, but that if Mr. Low had no more to present than surmises or insinuations, the time of the police could not be devoted to his service.

CAPT. BRENNAN MAY BE INSPECTOR

Brooklyn's Police Captains Lectured on Their Seeming Inability to Detect Criminals and Prevent Crime.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn will probably appoint an Inspector to succeed the late Inspector Reilly, and a Captain to fill the vacancy thus created. He declined yesterday to say who the fortunate men would be, but Capt. John Brennan is regarded as the probable Inspector. As Police Superintendent McKelvey and Inspector McLaughlin will start on their vacations today, the promotions may be announced this morning. During Superintendent McKelvey's absence Inspector MacKellar will have command of the police force.

Superintendent McKelvey yesterday morning summoned all the precinct commanders to his office and lectured them on the prevalence of crime in the city. He told them he expected them to perform their duty more satisfactorily, and said if they were as vigilant as they should be they would be more successful in catching criminals and preventing crime. The Superintendent afterward made a public statement.

"The criticisms which have been published," he said, "have, I think, been somewhat unjust. There have been no serious robberies in the city of late, except that one about which the newspapers are talking. The robbery of Dr. Drury was entirely unprecedented, of course, but we hope to be able to clear up that mystery. It is not what you might class as a preventable crime.

"A dozen policemen might have been around the house, and yet not have discovered the robbery. It is not at all unusual for two men to enter a dwelling house and stay there some time, and a policeman would be blamed for trying to pry into their business.

"Now, there are not many robbery reports in this city. The only one that has been handed to me to-day has been the robbery of a bicycle. There is a story of a woman having been bound and robbed on High Street, but there is absolutely no truth in it.

"What I want, though, from the Captains and the men is better work. I don't want them to get into ruts. They must be enthusiastic and alert in the performance of their duty, and that is the idea I sought to impress upon them this morning. I don't want the idea to go abroad that Brooklyn is a badly policed city, for I think we have material here for a good force. But every man must do his duty, from the patrolmen to the Inspectors. I want no slipshod work, and that is why I had a talk with the commanding officers this morning."

COMMERCIAL LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION

Branch of the National Organization in This City and Its Purposes.

A number of leading lawyers of this city met at 206 Broadway yesterday afternoon to complete the organization of the Commercial Lawyers' Association of the City of New-York as a branch of the National association.

Arrangements were completed for a special train to carry representative members to the National meeting at Detroit, Aug. 13 to 15, and then the following statement of organization was adopted:

In view of the fact that three-fourths of the legal business of the country is directly within the field of commercial law, and in view of the further fact that the practice of this branch of law requires the best talent and methods of procedure, and believing that the special field of the commercial lawyer should be better appreciated by the public and its votaries receive the credit due their valuable services,

Resolved, That there be organized the Commercial Lawyers' Association of the City of New-York, and that the object of the association be:

First—To band together the commercial lawyers of New-York for the elevation of the profession by promoting worthy plans, stamping out unprincipled methods of men, and raising higher the standard of the men practicing in our field.

Second—To promote good-fellowship among its members.

Third—To secure such legislation as will more effectually prevent dishonest debtors from defrauding their creditors (our clients) and such other objects as may be found proper.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to formulate a plan for permanent organization.

Among the representatives of leading New-York legal firms who will attend the Detroit meeting are Charles Francis Adams, Jr., E. J. Whitehead, M. H. Haythe, W. C. Damron, R. W. Bury, E. K. Somerwell, L. C. Irvine, H. B. Niles, Francis Knowles, Moorehouse & Fish, H. C. Allman, F. H. Lawrence, W. H. Gomes, and A. J. Bamberger.

THE CALIFORNIA GOLDEN BUTTERFLY

Walter Besant Has Now Seen the Original, to His Great Delight.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Literary people will remember that Sir Walter Besant wrote the novel entitled "The Golden Butterfly," and that the theme of the story was founded upon an apparently corroborated statement that his brother had seen the celebrated golden butterfly in a mining camp in California. Mr. Besant's brother did not see the original butterfly, but he did see a photograph of it. There was considerable discussion about this nugget in the world of literature until finally, about two years ago, a weekly paper of this city secured a photograph of it and sent it on to Mr. Besant, who made a proper acknowledgment of its receipt.

About two months ago the novelist had the pleasure of handling the original of the photograph, which has since been returned here, and is now in the possession of Major Frank W. McLaughlin, the Oroville banker. The specimen was found by a miner in a porphyry pocket at Frenchtown about twenty years ago, and was sold to the bank of Rideout & Smith at Oroville, who subsequently sold it to Major McLaughlin. Last May a Mr. Borwick of London saw the nugget and obtained permission from the Major to take it to England and show it to Mr. Besant. He did so, and the novelist was delighted to see it. He wanted to keep it, but there was a string on it at this end of the line, so it was returned. With it came two copies of Mr. Besant's novels, "The Golden Butterfly" and "The World Went Very Well Then," with autograph signatures of the author. The books and the nugget are very highly prized by Major McLaughlin.

A Sizeable Young Girl.

From The Boston Journal.

Jamaica, L. I., may have big boys, but Webster, Mass., has the girls. There is a Miss in that town only twelve years of age, who weighs 310 pounds. Her name is Elsie Bates, and she is the only daughter of Abel and Sarah Bates. Her father is a farmer, and her mother works on the farm. They are both above the average size, the mother the larger of the two. Elsie has one brother, older than herself, who weighs 200. Elsie walks to school and back, the distance to the school house being a mile and a half. But few men can handle a pair of oars as easily and gracefully as she can. She is very fond of all pets, and of playing with girls of her age, though so much taller and larger than her companions. She does not really like to be rallied on her size and weight, but has good judgment and self-control, and can readily adapt herself to her surroundings. It is difficult for her brother to get much the start of her in any argument in which they may indulge. Nobody pretends to guess how large she may become.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Table Talk.

Our little tea tables are beautiful enough to inspire an autocrat to become the autocrat of the Tea Table. They are graceful in shape and artistic in every way. Dining tables are handsomer than usual. Specimens of distinctly Greek ornamentation are shown, others are as distinctly modern. There are card tables, hall tables, library tables, and for the parlor tables in an almost endless variety of styles and shapes.

Each piece is marked at the manufacturing price.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

GORMAN'S WILL SUPREME

The Maryland Democratic Convention Under His Thumb.

HE WILL NAME THE CANDIDATES

It Is Believed He May Bestow the Nomination for the Governorship on John E. Hurst of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—The Democratic State Convention will meet at noon to-morrow in the Baltimore Academy of Music to nominate candidates for Governor, Controller, and Attorney General. There are 117 delegates, and every one is at the Carrollton House to-night trying to figure out the situation.

One thing is conceded—Senator Gorman's wishes will be followed to the letter. The politicians understand this, and they are bending their energies to the task of ascertaining the names of the men he favors for the three offices in question.

Mr. Gorman has been in consultation with many Democrats since he arrived from Laurel this morning, but, so far as can be learned, he has not indicated his wishes. He follows his old-time policy of permitting his visitors to do the talking. Several politicians who saw him to-day said that Mr. Gorman had nothing definite to offer.

It is assumed by those who know something of Mr. Gorman's methods that he will pursue his present plan until the convention shall have been in session some time and then give the word which shall settle the entire matter.

In the Gubernatorial gossip to-night the name of John E. Hurst of Baltimore cuts a prominent figure.

Mr. Hurst is a millionaire dry goods merchant, who has been forced into the arena for the reason that he is popular. His personal standing is such that Democrats who favor other candidates agree that if he shall receive the nomination, there will be no excuse for Democratic disaffection in the coming election. Mr. Gorman is known to have intimated to an Eastern Shore delegate this afternoon that Mr. Hurst would be a strong candidate. He was careful, however, not to say that he wanted Hurst nominated.

The indications up to a short time ago favored the selection of State Senator Thomas G. Hayes of this city for the head of the ticket on a platform favoring a rigid reassessment of all the property in the State. There has been no change in the assessment figures in Maryland in twenty years, and the country districts are clamoring for readjustment. Under the existing system property in Baltimore City and County, which has quadrupled in value, pays taxes on a ridiculously low valuation, while farms which have depreciated in value unquestionably are overtaxed.

Mr. Hayes was the author of a drastic tax bill which passed both houses of the General Assembly in 1892, and was vetoed by Gov. Brown. The same bill passed the Senate in 1894 through Mr. Hayes's efforts, and was defeated in the House by the strenuous work of Gov. Brown, who openly opposed its passage. Since that time the subject of reassessment has been made paramount to all other questions in the columns of most of the county papers, and the primaries on the part of Senator Gorman's followers have been carried on that issue.

The cry was heard for some time that Hayes was the "logical candidate." Mr. Gorman recently reached the conclusion—so it is said—that the nomination of Hayes would be impolitic. Democrats here who do not favor reassessment threatened to bolt if the "logical candidate" should be put forward. Mr. Gorman, though confident of his ability to swing things as he may see fit, is yet anxious to preserve the appearance of harmony in the party in Maryland. Mr. Hurst, his friend, is not a practical politician, has plenty of money, and is not niggardly. These are strong considerations with a man like Gorman, and the impression is growing that when he shall send the final word down the line to-morrow it will be "Hurst."

Mr. Gorman was closeted to-night with Hayes, and some of Hayes's supporters said that Gorman was trying to induce Hayes to withdraw from the race. According to all the calculations of the knowing ones, Hayes will have to get out anyway, and it is assumed that already he has seen the handwriting on the wall.

The fact that Gorman retains the whip hand in Maryland Democratic politics is ascribed largely to his success in weaning Boss Rasin away from his alliance with Gov. Brown and the independents, under the leadership of Representative-efect J. K. Cowen. The independents a short time ago were working openly together to overturn Gorman and capture the State Convention.

They were operating in every part of the State and actually had succeeded in carrying the Counties of Garrett, Allegany, and Dorchester, and were in a fair way to win in other strongholds of Gormanism when the return of Mr. Rasin to his former alliance with the Senator put a new face on matters and the fight practically was given up.

The truth is, Rasin had the option of an open breach between himself and Senator Gorman and a rupture with Gov. Brown and Mr. Cowen. He chose the Gorman side, and that settled the whole business. The independents are outspoken in their denunciation of Rasin, and decent Democrats say that his reign soon will be a thing of the past.

The agitation for Hurst thus far has been confined to Baltimore. The necessity of a wealthy leader fails to impress the country delegates.

Spencer C. Jones, the present State Treasurer, is an avowed candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, and his friends say that he will get 30 votes on the first ballot. Jones is a friend of Mr. Gorman, and it is a part of the gossip to-night that if Gorman did not care to make some concessions he would bestow the nomination on Jones. It is said that Jones had the promise of the nomination for Governor four years ago. Promises come cheap in Maryland politics.

The Cleveland Democrats are for Judge William A. Fisher for Governor. Judge Fisher last week published a letter attacking Mr. Gorman. Gorman's friends say that but for this attack the Judge might stand a good chance of securing the honor he covets. Fisher is out to-night in an open letter, in which he says that the conditions are such as should inspire confidence on his part. The great mass of the Democrats in the State at large, and particularly in this city, he says, entertain the views for which he stands. "No objection," he says, "can be made on the score of my loyalty to my party, and I have heard none except that it is dangerous to speak out those sentiments in regard to Mr. Gorman which are in every breast. The nomination will depend in the last analysis upon the votes of unpledged delegates from my own city."

The supporters of Judge Fisher say that if the nomination shall not be given him and a pronounced Gorman man shall be named they will bolt the Democratic ticket and permit the State to be carried by the Republicans. They assert that in spite of the personnel of the convention, the Cleveland Democracy is in a majority in the State.

John Walter Smith of the Eastern Shore is a candidate for Governor, but stands small chance, according to the Gorman men.

Marion De Kalb Smith of Kent County is regarded as the man likely to be nominated for Controller. The name of Gen. Henry Kyd Douglass is heard in connection with the Attorney Generalship. Ferdinand Williams and J. Clarence Lane are also aspirants for this place. No one except the candidates appears to care a rap about the nominations outside of Governor.

Men who stand close to Gorman said at midnight there was no doubt that Hurst would be nominated for Governor.

"Boss" Rasin and one or two others got together to-night and mapped out the plan to be followed in the convention to-morrow. The platform, it is said, will indorse the Administration of Mr. Cleveland and that of Gov. Brown and pronounce for sound money.

PRINTERS AND THE CIVIL SERVICE

Effect of Placing the Government Office Under Its Rules.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—One of the effects of the extension of the civil service rules to the employes of the Government Printing Office will be a lessening of the influence heretofore exerted by the organization of compositors in this city, one of the branches of the typograhical union. The placing of employes of this office under the civil service rules has resulted already in the abolition of piece work, and typesetters, pressmen, and bookbinders, who hitherto have been compensated according to the actual amount of labor performed, have been placed under salaries.

Among the compositors the average wages is $3.20 per day. This is a decrease in the income of most of them, who formerly had no trouble in making from $5 to $9 in the eight hours which was specified as a day's work.

Under the old rates and methods of calculation the typographical union practically dicated to the Public Printer. The union decided the prices per thousand ems which the compositors were to receive, and arranged for the extras, such as overtime work and tabular work, of which there was a great deal.

Local publishers usually experienced the effect of this influence by being obliged to accede to the demands of the union, which gained its strength by the fact that the vast majority of its membership was employed by the Government. In fact among compositors and pressmen the union men engaged on outside work were insignificant in number, compared with those who were on the pay rolls of the Government Printing Office.

The members of the union are interested in the recent action of the Public Printer in changing the rate of compensation from piece work to per day. The union men approved this on the suggestion that it would allow the employment of a greater force, the theory being that men on per diem pay would not do the amount of work which is usual on piece work.

Complaint seems to have arisen from the fact that the printing office authorities have decided to have something like a reasonable performance of duties, with the result that the increase in the force will be small. The establishment of the regular salary for all printers and the extension of the civil service rules to the printing office materially diminish the influence of the unions in Washington, as it need no longer be a question whether a pressman, compositor, or bookbinder is a member of the unions.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—A new short line to Manhattan Beach will be opened by the Long Island Railroad on Monday next. Through trains will leave the Brooklyn Bridge terminus of the Fifth Avenue elevated railroad, stopping at all stations between there and Thirty-sixth Street, Brooklyn; thence running express direct to Manhattan. Round trip excursion tickets will be 35 cents. Trains will leave every half hour and the schedule time will be forty minutes.

—Max Rumbald, twenty-five years old, a painter living at 238 East One Hundred and Second Street, fell yesterday from the fourth story into the cellar of the new building at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street and was badly hurt. He was removed to the Manhattan Hospital.

—There will be music in Tompkins Square Park and in Abingdon Square this evening, and in East River Park to-morrow evening.

Brooklyn.

—Justice William J. Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday fined Robert H. Furey, son of the Commissioner of Jurors, $262 for contempt of court. James H. English, a bookbinder, obtained a judgment for $262 against Furey, which Furey refused to obey, and Justice Gaynor fined him the full amount of the judgment.

—The Brooklyn Police yesterday said they were looking for the "Rev." Sheridan, who is believed to have been implicated in the daring robbery of Dr. Drury at 67 Nevins Street Saturday afternoon. They have sent copies of Sheridan's picture, as it is in the Rogues' Gallery, to every city in the country.

—Margaret McDonald, six years old, of Bay Fourteenth Street and Benson Avenue, Bath Beach, was burned so severely last evening while playing around a bonfire that she cannot recover.

Long Island.

—Seventy-seven licenses have been granted by the Board of Excise of the town of Oyster Bay this year, and the fees have amounted to $7,660. Last year 102 licenses were granted and the fees collected were only $4,600.

—The Cutchogue Aid Society has elected the following officers: President—Miss Kate M. Glover; Vice President—Mrs. Sarah C. Sterling; Secretary—Miss Lillie Billiard; Treasurer—Mrs. Annie Beebe.

—The Bridgehampton Tennis Club has elected the following officers: President—Mrs. T. O. Worth; Vice President—Miss Cornelia Corwith; Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Madeline O'Brien.

—Collectors have been appointed in the town of Brookhaven to collect the dog tax, there being many owners of dogs who have ignored the law.

—Over 1,000 barrels of potatoes were shipped to the New-York market from Orient one day last week.

Yonkers.

—The syndicate which owns the large tract known as Valley Farms, extending from McLean Avenue on the south to Palmer Avenue on the north, and from Prescott Street on the west to Jerome Avenue on the east, has made an arrangement whereby the earth to be excavated from Jerome Park for the big reservoir will be spread over the lowlands of this tract to a depth of forty feet. A railroad will be constructed for the purpose of carrying the millions of cubic yards of earth. This is one of the most beautiful and attractive valleys in Westchester County.

—A choir of thirty voices has been organized at the Dayspring Presbyterian Church under the direction of Mrs. Samuel F. Denton. A number of stringed instruments will accompany it. Miss Grace Chapman is the organist.

—Word has been received from City Clerk John Fagan, Jr., who is at Atlantic City, that he injured one of his hands severely while doing some work on his bicycle.

—A special meeting of the Common Council is called to be held this evening at 8 o'clock. The matter of arranging the election districts will come up for action.

—The hat factory of John Rowland & Sons started up yesterday for regular work with a full force of men at the usual bill of prices.

—The Rev. Enos J. Bosworth, pastor of the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church

Wednesday
July 31-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

NEED BRAINS AND BRAWN

Police Commissioners Want Men Who Would Improve the Force.

THE LESSONS OF EXCESSIVE ZEAL

President Roosevelt Talks of Recent Arrests—Public and Private Records of Policemen Wanted.

Through stupidity, excess of zeal, or from a desire to bring the policy of the present Police Board into disrepute, several policemen have lately made arrests for trivial causes.

The cover for these arrests has usually been the Sunday observance clause of the Penal Code, which leaves a great deal to the discretion of the policeman.

A boy was arrested two or three Sundays ago for selling clam-bait to a party of fishermen. Another boy was brought before a city Magistrate charged with having sold lozenges Sunday.

The latest case of this kind occurred last Sunday. Joseph Leibertz was arrested, according to accounts in several morning papers, for raking his front yard Sunday afternoon. When brought before Magistrate Crane, in Morrisania Court, by Patrolman McCarthy, his accuser, Leibertz was not asked for any defense. He was discharged, and the patrolman was cautioned to use better judgment the next time he made an arrest.

President Roosevelt was asked yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times whether his attention had been called to this class of cases, and what action had been taken by him in regard to them.

"As soon as I saw a report of the Leibertz case this morning," said Mr. Roosevelt, "I sent at once for Patrolman McCarthy to ask him for an explanation of the arrest.

"He explained that the published reports were not accurate. According to his version, Leibertz was not raking his front yard, but was digging out a cellar abutting on the public street, with the aid of a hired man.

"Moreover, the patrolman did not act on his own volition. His attention was called to the violation of the Sunday law by some persons who, while going to church, saw Leibertz and his helper at work. This was, therefore, the performance of manual labor on Sunday which could be done equally well at any other time, and, under the circumstances, the policeman did only his duty.

"My attention was not called to the case of the boy who was arrested for selling clam bait.

"I may say that it is the aim of the Police Board not to interfere in any way with the lawful exercise of individual liberty on the part of any citizen. Among 4,000 men there will always be some who are ignorant or stupid, and others who are consumed by zeal without discretion. We are daily endeavoring to make the members of the police force understand that they must execute the duties imposed upon them with intelligence as well as earnestness.

"There is a third class of men now in the police force who may attempt to cast odium upon us by carrying out their orders so as to give needless irritation to the average citizen. They may make arrests for trivial reasons, or use methods in enforcing the law which will provide material for the foes of the Police Department. We are constantly on the lookout for cases of this kind, and the members of the force who are detected in such practices need expect no mercy.

"As regards collusion between patrolmen and saloon keepers, we have already the names of two members of the force which have been given to us by civilians. These men will be brought to trial as speedily as possible. Nor do we expect to end with two cases. We are using the services of civilians to detect neglect of duty and remissness on the part of the patrolmen, and we hope to have results from this source until the character of the whole force is permanently elevated.

"The number of men rejected in the recent examinations for admission to the force is the first step toward raising its intelligence to a higher standard. While we do not expect that the new men will not make mistakes of judgment, we think that they will be able to carry out more faithfully the orders they receive in the spirit in which these orders are given.

"The police force is in great need of good men who are not only qualified physically, but mentally as well. There are many positions open for men of brawn and brains on the force. I do not think that men must be classically educated, but men who know their 'three Rs'" I cannot understand why men hold back from endeavoring to secure good positions. Out of the 1,800 applicants who have been examined, not more than 100 of them are qualified to fill the position of policeman, and many more are needed to fill positions.

"It makes no difference whether a man has a political acquaintance in the world if he has the physique and the brains. Political influence has no bearing with me, and a man without such influence will be treated the same as the man who has. Men are needed to fill the positions of patrolmen, Roundsmen, Sergeants, and Captains, and the men who possess the proper qualifications will be promoted as fast as they show themselves worthy of promotion. To such men the positions are waiting for them to fill."

President Roosevelt received by mail yesterday many letters indorsing the course of the Police Commissioners in enforcing the Sunday excise law. Among them was the following letter, which Mr. Roosevelt afterward referred to with pleasure:

No. 222 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, New-York City.
The Hon. Mr. Roosevelt:

Dear Sir: I inclose herewith a paper which I presented to my congregation last evening, and when I asked those who would adopt it to stand the whole assemblage, numbering at least 800, arose. I had arranged a special service in the interests of reform and in support of your work. Miss J. T. Ellis was the chief speaker. I think you may be assured that the law-abiding, peace loving, health-promoting citizens stand at your back in the grand work you and your excellent colleagues are carrying on. May the favor of God and the blessing of his own peace abide with you. Kindly yours, F. H. CARPENTER,
Associate Worker.

The following resolution was also received through the mails:

Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue.
Board of Commissioners:

We, as a congregation, assembled for divine worship on Sunday evening, July 28, 1895, hereby express our hearty appreciation of the efforts being made by you to enforce the excise and other laws necessary to a better municipal government, and as a Christian community we congratulate the Police Board upon the excellent success already attained, and rejoice at the great quiet and peace which so manifestly prevail in our city on the Sabbath Day.

Chief Conlin yesterday sent orders to the Captain of each precinct to forward as soon as possible to Headquarters the names, ages, rank, residence, and social connections of the men under his command. This order is supposed to include a short sketch of how each man spends his time while off duty, with the occupations or pursuits of his companions.

The men are said to feel very uncomfortable over the issue of this order, especially those who are supposed to have affiliations with saloon keepers. It is thought by them that as soon as the returns are made there will be a large number of transfers of men from precincts where they have acquaintances to precincts where they have none.

Assistant Appraiser Craven's Duties.

Thomas H. Craven, who was appointed Saturday by the President as Assistant Appraiser at this port, will begin his duties to-morrow, taking charge of the first division at the Appraiser's warehouse.

Passengers' effects and free goods are looked after by this division.

Mr. Craven is about fifty years old, and is a resident of Albany, where he has been clerk of the Board of Supervisors. Judge Herrick and Charles Tracy were active in securing him the place. He succeeds Eben Demerast, who held the place for three years and who has been removed.

Tornado Damaged the Tombstones.

HACKENSACK, July 30.—The Hackensack Cemetery Association has notified lot owners to call at the cemetery and identify their headstones. Many were blown away by the Cherry Hill tornado. The stones were thrown down, and many of them damaged. They were also shifted from their sites, and the association desires to replace them.

ACTING CAPTAINS KEPT GUESSING

Six Bonded Yesterday, but That, Mr. Andrews Says, Does Not Indicate Their Promotion.

Six of the Acting Captains appeared yesterday at Police Headquarters and filed bonds for $10,000 each with the Treasurer of the board.

The Acting Captains have not been required hitherto to furnish bonds, as the men under their command have been paid by the Inspectors, each of whom is under a fifteen-thousand-dollar bond. The consequence of this was that the Inspectors had too much work to do on the first day of the month, and the men in some of the precincts were not paid until next day.

To remedy this state of affairs, the Police Board at its meeting yesterday passed a resolution providing for the bonding of Sergeants who were acting as Captains. Owing to the fact that some Acting Captains were summoned to give bonds, while others were not, it was thought for a while by those concerned that the order to file bonds was a forecast of promotion to full Captaincies.

Commissioner Andrews, who is the Treasurer of the Police Department, explained the matter yesterday as follows:

"As Treasurer of the Police Department, I am under bonds amounting to $120,000. Since the department became short of Captains the Inspectors have been compelled every month to pay the men in the precincts that are in charge of Acting Captains, and one Inspector has often had as much as $150,000 to carry around. The Inspectors are under only $15,000 bonds.

"As I am under $120,000 bonds, and responsible for all the money, I deemed it advisable to divide the responsibility. I therefore suggested that the Acting Captains be directed to furnish bonds to the same amount as the full-fledged Captains, so that they can pay their men and relieve the Inspectors of this work. At the same time I am protected.

"The Acting Captains of the City Hall and Grand Central Stations have not been asked to give bonds, as the squads are small, and the Inspectors will continue to pay them. There were a few others left out. It must be distinctly understood that, because we have required these Sergeants to give bonds, it is no assurance that these particular officers will be promoted to Captains. I was very careful to explain that to them all. The main object in putting them under bonds is to relieve the Inspectors of the work of paying the men in so many precincts."

The result of Commissioner Andrews's explanation is that, while the Acting Captains who gave bonds are assured that they are not sure of promotion on that account, those who have not been asked are afraid that they will be remanded back to the ordinary duties of Sergeants.

WARD DETECTIVES ARE NEEDED NOW

Acting Chief Conlin Says Experience Has Convinced the Police Department.

All the signs at Police Headquarters point toward an early return to the system of ward detectives.

Chief Conlin said yesterday that detectives attached to the various precincts were very much needed to investigate petty thefts. He thought that experience had taught the Police Department that ward detectives were necessary.

"Of course," the Chief went on, "the public believes that ward detectives are thieves and blackmailers, but there is no reason why they should be. If a Captain is honest the ward men will be honest. In the past the Captain has compelled the ward men to do all the work of the precinct which will not bear the light of day.

"Under the new system which we have now I believe that careful watch can be kept over the ward men, so that it will be impossible for them to be dishonest. The sooner the change is made the better for the department, as it will then be in a much more favorable position to cope with the petty thieves of the city."

Acting Chief Conlin yesterday transferred Patrolmen Morris Cohen and Theodore F. Schneider, both of the Macdougal Street Station, to the Detective Bureau, and assigned them to duty. Cohen has been detailed for some time in the office of the Second Inspection District.

HAD TO JUMP FOR THEIR LIVES

Family Awoke Early in the Morning and Found the House Afire.

JERSEY CITY, July 30.—Mr. and Mrs. George Farrant, and their son, of 317 Holliday Street, had a narrow escape with their lives this morning. They awoke at 3 o'clock to find the house in flames.

Young Farrant escaped down the stairway, but while Mr. Farrant was trying to prevail on Mrs. Farrant to try the stairs they were burned away. Mr. Farrant then threw several mattresses and pillows to the street, but Mrs. Farrant would not jump until he had shown her that the leap could be made in safety. He did so, and then Mrs. Farrant jumped. Unfortunately her night robe caught on the shutter of a first-story window, and she was thrown against the railing which caused her to fall into the area. Her head was badly cut.

Owing to a defect of the fire alarm, a wrong signal was given, and when the firemen arrived, it was impossible to save the building. The Farrants lost all their furniture and clothing. The entire loss was $2,800. The building was owned by John Lorimer.

STATEN ISLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

To Aid the Board of Supervisors to Incorporate the Island as a City.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., July 30.—The organization of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce was completed at a meeting of the Directors last evening, when the following officers were chosen: President—Charles W. Hunt; First Vice President—George J. Greenfield; Second Vice President—Reinhard Siedenburg; Third Vice President—Frank S. Gannon; Treasurer—Capt. A. L. King; Secretary—Cornelius G. Kolff. The project of incorporating Staten Island as a city was discussed and was approved.

The Board of Supervisors has taken up the matter and associated ten citizens with itself to prepare the charter. The Chamber of Commerce decided to appoint representatives, and the following were named to act with the Supervisors: A. L. King, John Pendleton, G. A. E. Irving, Charles F. Zantgraf, J. I. Houseman, C. G. Kolff, J. B. Pearson, A. F. Merrill, and R. W. Pollock.

THE TRACK WAS THERE IN THE MORNING

Dissolved the Injunction and Worked All Night to Forestall Another.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., July 30.—The work of construction upon the tracks of the Staten Island Electric Railroad on Jay Street, at St. George, was stopped last week by an injunction issued by Justice Dykman, upon the complaint of Colin McLean, a property owner.

Argument upon the injunction was to have been heard to-day at White Plains, but yesterday Davies, Stone & Auerbach, counsel for the electric company, had the injunction dissolved upon the papers, and the contractors put 150 men at work laying the tracks along the street under dispute. The work progressed all night, and by this morning the greater part of the work was completed.

Hundreds of people were attracted to St. George by the report that McLean, who is a railroad contractor, would attempt to stop the work by force, but there was no trouble.

Life Saving Crews to Go on Duty.

BAY SHORE, L. I., July 30.—The Long Island Life Saving Crews will go on duty at midnight to-morrow. The members of the different crews have all passed a thorough physical examination, the rules of the service demanding that they be examined each year before going on duty.

This will be the first year that the crews will remain on duty ten months. They formerly only performed eight months' service. There will be some changes in the uniform worn by them this year. Instead of the guernsey or cardigan jacket formerly worn they will have a dark blue kersey or flannel coat, something like a Norfolk jacket. A new service cap for severe weather is to be made so that it may be pulled down over the wearer's ears.

BARNES PULLS THE STRING

Albany Republicans Tired of Combating His Influence.

SLICHER'S SHREWD WAYS MISSED

Mayoralty Candidates Invest in Newspapers to Help Their Booms Along—Places on the Ticket.

ALBANY, July 30.—Neither of the old-line political parties in this city is in what may be called excellent shape for the Fall campaign. Of the two the Republican seems to be in the better condition to enter the arena. A month ago it was in much the worse order. But a political accident seemed to bring all factions but the Wilson reformers under the Barnes banner.

State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., who by his triumph at the polls and in the conventions will be retained as a State Committeeman, sought to secure control of all the patronage in Albany County. His measure to reorganize the Police Department was defeated through the instrumentality of Mayor Wilson. He also proposed to get control of the County Penitentiary, but District Attorney Burlingame, a Republican, was opposed to Mr. Barnes. County Treasurer Bowe, is the leader of the regular Democracy, and Darius Rundel, the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, though a Republican, could not be depended on by Mr. Barnes. These three were the persons in whose custody the penitentiary was.

To secure the plum Mr. Barnes had a law passed which substituted County Clerk Walsh, Republican, who owed his nomination to Mr. Barnes, for County Treasurer Bowe, and Mr. Rundel was retired from the Chairmanship of the Supervisors, and James H. Blessing, an out-and-out Barnes man, put in his place. When the time came for the commission to name a successor to James McIntyre, Mr. Walsh declared that he would vote for no one but himself for Superintendent of the penitentiary.

This made a three-cornered dead-lock. After two weeks' continuance, Mr. Barnes called his opponents into conference, and promised to throw his support to their candidate, Chester F. Dearstyne, for Superintendent, if they would promise to act in harmony with him this Fall, and return him to the State Committee. He had intended to retire from the State Committee upon the expiration of his present term. But the continued fight against him had aroused a desire to serve for another year. The compact was quickly formed, both sides being equally glad of the opportunity.

This left only the Wilson faction on the outside. Its leaders are Mayor Oren E. Wilson, who wants a renomination; William P. Rudd, his Corporation Counsel; and Thomas Austin, who has had a knife up his sleeve for the regular organization since he was defeated for Sheriff twelve years ago. John A. Sleicher, of the New-York City Record formerly trained with this crowd. But since his selection by Mayor Strong to conduct the city's newspaper he has not taken an active part in political affairs here. He is missed, because his craftiness and shrewdness was of great assistance to this faction. The followers of Mr. Wilson are of an exceedingly small number, as was shown by the result of the primaries last week. They carried but one of the 172 election districts.

Mayor Wilson was elected in 1883 by a combination of Republicans and members of the Young Democracy on a ticket called the "Honest Election Party." From the outset Mr. Wilson gave offense to both the parties which elected him. He ignored their recommendations and cast aside those who had worked the hardest for his success. The men with whom he surrounded himself were objectionable, and his administration has pleased only a very small percentage of the taxpayers.

Last Fall his following clamored for a newspaper. Then the Evening Post was on the market, and negotiations were entered into for its purchase. But the plan fell through.

John A. Sleicher and Thomas Austin did not relish this. So they planned to get up a formidable opposition to Mr. Barnes and his two newspapers. Mr. Austin got Edwin Atwell in New-York last Winter and told him of the splendid opportunity for an anti-machine Republican newspaper in Albany and the available Evening Post property. Mr. Atwell came to Albany and secured The State, as established, a plant for it, and started what for four weeks has been known as The State. But his opportunities for The State had passed. While he was getting his forces and his printing materials together Mr. Barnes was playing shrewd politics, and put a handful of Republicans under his banner.

In order to hold his vantage ground Mr. Barnes had a mass meeting of Republicans called and while the iron was hot had his primaries held and delegates to all the conventions chosen. These primaries were the call as a "snap call," and followed this up each day with vigorous articles. But the Barnes men had everything their own way, as the results showed.

The Republicans are tired of the contention which has been going on in its ranks since the days of John F. Smyth, and seem willing to allow matters to drift along as they will. The country districts are united, the Wilson faction members being confined to Albany City. There is a little disaffection in Cohoes similar to that in Albany City, the Mayor of the Spindle City being objectionable to the Republican workers and many business men. But the difference is only on municipal affairs.

The county ticket which will be supported by the Republicans this Fall has not been selected. There is some cursory talk about it, but nothing definite. William H. Weaver, the lumber merchant, who was Mr. Barnes's competitor for State Committeeman a year ago, is mentioned for Senator. In municipal nominations, the only name thus far talked of with any degree of earnestness is that of James Ten Eyck, Past Grand Master of Masons of the State, and one of the most successful merchants in business in the city. He is one of the most popular residents of Albany.

John Palmer and the Republicans of the county ask for his renomination for Secretary of State. Supreme Court Judge Alden Chester is being urged by his party in this county, and Myer Nussbaum, whose name was mentioned two years ago in connection with the Attorney Generalship, is being urged for County Judge.

The prevailing opinion among the regular Democrats is that the old ticket of two years ago will be renominated, Gen. Amasa J. Parker has been laying pipes for some time past for the Mayoralty nomination, believing that to be Mayor is a better stepping stone to the Governor's chair than to be Senator. World's Fair Commissioner John Boyd Thacher thought the same thing in 1886, but got no further than Senator in his race for the coveted goal. James Rooney was defeated by Mayor Wilson, and Mr. Rooney is anxious to again enter the lists for Mayor. This being the case, Gen. Parker must accept a renomination for Senator or nothing. Mr. Thacher recently returned from an extended tour of the Old World, and took it into his head that he would like to be Mayor again. He thereupon threw out his dragnet and has been constantly pulling it in ever since to see what the results of his canvass were. To add strength to his canvass he has given financial aid to an evening paper started by printers called The Evening News, and placed in the editorial chair a man to his own liking. Thus, two of the Mayoralty candidates have placed money into evening papers to help along their booms.

At present there are three parts to the Democracy—the regulars, the Mastersons, and the New Democracy. The regulars are the supporters of the Herrick-Manning principles, the Mastersons are the followers of Surveyor of Customs John P. Masterson, who was retired from the General Committee two months ago because of too much personalism, and the New Democracy is the element which followed the lead of David B. Hill two years ago and then refused to re-enter the ranks of the regulars when Senator Hill did. This faction is led by State Miscellaneous Reporter Francis B. Delehanty, and comprises office holders and soreheads. Several of its foremost men are in positions in the State Departments under the Republican heads.

This faction is stronger in the country towns than in the city. Harry A. Peckham, son of Judge Rufus W. Peckham, is Mr. Delehanty's trusted lieutenant, and has been for the last two weeks making a tour of the suburban districts. From the present outlook the New Democracy will place an entire county ticket in the field this Fall. The Mastersons will talk to a considerable extent, but in the end will support the regular nominees.

The Albany Democrats will urge Norton Chase, the Chairman of the County Committee, for the place of Attorney General. There was some talk of D. Cady Herrick for Judge of the Court of Appeals, but Judge Herrick gracefully went to the rear when Mr. Chase's name came up for a place on the State ticket.

Judge Herrick has been talked of in connection with a place on the appellate bench of the Supreme Court. This was without his consent and against his wishes. Judge Herrick has personally requested Gov. Morton to allow him to remain where he is.

The action of Controller Roberts in refusing to ignore the civil service law, and audit the vouchers of Republicans appointed to office in the civil service of the State by public servants, has caused considerable hard feeling here among the rank and file of Republicans, and they predict that if Mr. Roberts is nominated he will be defeated, if he does not carry the whole ticket down with him.

NICARAGUA CANAL CONSTRUCTION

Ex-Senator Miller Says the Company Is Working Slowly, Waiting for the Commissioners' Report.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer was in the city yesterday and was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times as to the progress of the work of constructing the Nicaragua Canal, of which enterprise Mr. Miller is the head.

"I can tell you very little of interest concerning Nicaraguan affairs," said the ex-Senator. "As a matter of fact, the canal construction company is doing little or nothing, pending the report that is to be made to the United States Government by the commission appointed by President Cleveland and sent to Nicaragua for the purpose of making an investigation. That commission, I understand, is now preparing its report, but it is not likely to be presented to President Cleveland earlier than November.

"The construction company is, in the interim, looking after the plant and doing some little work on the canal, but not of sufficient proportions to warrant any statement. After the commission makes its report we shall know exactly how we stand, and shall then be able to speak of our plans with some degree of certainty."

The first stated meeting of the members of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission was held yesterday in the Army Building in Whitehall Street. The commission was assigned to the Quartermaster's room, and for some time will hold daily sessions.

The Commissioners present yesterday were Col. William Ludlow, Commander M. T. Endicott, and Civil Engineer Alfred Noble of Chicago. The meetings of the commission are secret, and it was stated yesterday that the report would not be ready much before Nov. 1, on which date it must be presented to President Cleveland.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIS WIFE

August Scharfe's Statements Seemed for a Time to be Untrue.

The sharp report of a pistol was heard in the Fifth Street Police Station yesterday morning, and when a policeman went to the second floor of 417 Fifth Street he found August Scharfe holding the bleeding head of his wife on his arm.

Scharfe told the policeman he had shot his wife accidentally, and she said: "Yes, he did it accidentally."

Mrs. Scharfe was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and her husband was arrested. At the police station Scharfe said his wife had taken his revolver from a trunk, and when he remonstrated with her for examining it she paid no heed to him. He then jumped out of bed, and while he was trying to take the weapon from her it was discharged. Mrs. Scharfe's story was similar to her husband's, except that she took the revolver from a shoe, in which her husband always kept it.

The hospital surgeons reported that a superficial examination showed two bullet wounds in the woman's head. As this tended to disprove the statement that the shooting was accidental, several detectives were put on the case. Scharfe was taken to the Essex Market Police Court, and was remanded, to give the police time for further investigation.

From a report to the police station from the hospital that a careful examination showed only one bullet wound in the woman's head. It was also discovered that the shoe mentioned by Mrs. Scharfe was in the trunk.

Mrs. Scharfe will probably recover.

A WEST SUPERIOR BANK EMBARRASSED

The Keystone National in the Hands of the Government.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Bank Examiner C. H. Brush to-day notified the Controller of the Currency that the Keystone National Bank of West Superior, Wis., had closed its doors, and that he had taken charge of the institution.

Bank Examiner G. G. Thorn has been ordered to West Superior to take charge of the Superior Bank, Mr. Brush remaining in control of the Keystone.

The report of the condition of the Keystone the 11th inst. showed cash on hand, $31,000; due from reserve agents, $2,921; loans and discounts, $369,575, besides overdrafts of $4,784. Other assets included $2,025 redemption funds; $50,000 United States bonds to secure circulation; $34,102 of stock and securities; $3,200 furniture and fixtures, $11,493, due from other banks. The liabilities included $200,000, capital stock; $22,000, surplus fund; undivided profits, $2,189; notes outstanding, $44,575; due to other banks, $20,507; deposits, $207,207; bills payable and rediscounted, $32,000.

CALLAHAN KEEPS HIS LICENSE

President Murray Says Capt. Young Failed to Make Out a Case.

Michael J. Callahan, who was once an Assemblyman, and is now a saloon keeper who is not unfamiliar with courts and policemen and wounded heads, is to retain his license to sell liquor at 12 Chatham Square. The Excise Board so voted yesterday.

Abraham Levy was counsel for Mr. Callahan. Mr. Levy's first point was declared when, as soon as the proceedings in court began, he said that he intended to show that Callahan's place was not a "typical Bowery resort," but that it was an orderly and well-conducted saloon.

D. J. Martin, a lumber dealer having an office at 11 Doyers Street, was the only witness called. He testified that he was familiar with Callahan's place and had never seen anything disorderly or wrong there.

President Murray abruptly announced that Acting Captain Young had failed to make any case against Callahan, and that the Board of Excise Commissioners had unanimously voted to dismiss the complaint.

MORE MEN EMPLOYED AT HIGHER WAGES

Renewed Proofs of the Great Revival in Business.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—The Maryland Steel Company has decided to increase the wages of 700 employes 10 per cent., to take effect immediately. President Wood said to-day: "The great business revival warrants the employment of a larger number of men at higher wages."

READING, Penn., July 30.—The employes of the sheet mill of the Reading Iron Company have been notified of a 10 per cent. increase in their wages. About 350 men are affected, and the increase takes effect Aug. 1.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., July 30.—The Everett Woolen Mills here, which have been idle over a year, have been leased by Hugh Sheridan of Seneca Falls, N. Y., and will start up in August, employing 300 hands.

Damaged Goods from La Normandie.

The goods damaged by fire in the hold of the steamship La Normandie about two weeks ago were taken to the Barge Office yesterday.

They showed the marks of a scorching, kid gloves and dry goods being specially crumpled and blackened. Their consignees would not accept them.

They will be appraised as soon as possible and sold at auction as unclaimed goods.

COL. LAMONT'S INSPECTION

He Visits Forts and Reservations in the Northwest.

NO FUN OR POLITICS IN THE TRIP

Now, from Personal Investigation, He Is Prepared to Act Wisely on War Department Business.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Secretary Lamont's recent transcontinental trip will have more important results than is supposed in some quarters. The tour was in no sense an excursion of pleasure, for there was a great deal of hard work in the 8,000 miles traversed in the four weeks of almost constant journeying. There was no political significance attaching to Col. Lamont's tour. His time was completely absorbed in official observations of affairs that pertain solely to the War Department, under which there are a great many more important and costly subjects than are commonly known.

The interviews Secretary Lamont had with local leaders, events which served to sensationalize the trip in some quarters, were upon military affairs entirely. There was no mystery about the visits paid to various points, and no secret purpose. Secretary Lamont, it may be added, defrayed the cost of the trip, although it was an expensive one and devoted entirely to official matters. He desired to learn what is required for the army, the posts, the engineering projects, and the coast defenses, which are among the important matters under the charge of the Secretary of War.

Last year Secretary Lamont visited the Southwestern country, making inspections of the garrisons in Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, New-Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska. This year he visited the Northwestern section, including the garrisons of Newport Barracks, Ky.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Forts Niobrara and Robinson, Neb.; Fort Meade, S. D.; Forts Custer, Yellowstone, Missoula, and Assiniboine, in Montana; Fort Sherman, in Idaho; Vancouver Barracks, Washington; Fort Beauford, N. D.; Fort Snelling, near St. Paul; Fort Brady, in Michigan, and Fort Porter, in Buffalo, N. Y.

A great many of these posts had not been visited by a prominent officer of the army for a considerable period of time, and some of them had never been visited by a Secretary of War. Most of them were out-of-the-way places, remote from civilization and inaccessible by the comfortable and modern means of transportation. The Secretary desired to see what had been done at these posts, especially as some of them had been the subject of recent large expenditures for barracks and other army buildings.

Some of the posts had been recommended for abandonment, various army officers having represented that the troops might be profitably withdrawn from these garrisons. Secretary Lamont was by personal inspection able to judge for himself whether it would be advisable to abandon these posts and turn over the property to the Interior Department. This subject involved an inquiry into the local interests, and doubtless this pursuit of local opinion regarding contemplated changes was sufficient to create the suspicion that the Secretary's inspection was in the nature of a political errand. In the State of Washington there were two points, for instance, where Congress had authorized the establishment of new army posts. One of these was Spokane, and another was on Puget Sound. Secretary Lamont's visit enabled him better to understand the local conditions and sentiment and to arrive at a proper knowledge of the merits of the respective sites. Another point authorized for occupation in this way by Congress is near Bismarck, S. D.

The Secretary gave considerable attention en route to the various river and harbor projects which have an importance by reason of the vast sums which are annually appropriated and expended by the War Department for the benefit of internal commerce. He especially desired to visit two points on Columbia River, one of which was The Dalles, where it is proposed to build a steamboat railway at a cost of $2,500,000. The other project claiming his attention was the construction of a lock at Cascades at a cost of $3,000,000. While on the Pacific coast he looked into the subject of the defenses of Puget Sound, where the engineers, in conjunction with the ordnance officers, have perfected extensive plans for an emplacement of monster rifles and mortars as a protection to this section.

The great railroad development of the far West came in for a share of consideration, and Secretary Lamont examined closely into the facilities which may be depended upon for the transportation of troops and military supplies. The railway systems are destined to play an important part in the movement of soldiers and munitions of war in times of future trouble. The Secretary has in the last year directed a great deal of work to be done on the roads in the Yellowstone Park in accelerating the progress of the work and the possibilities of its extension he personally drove over the various roads and made a careful examination.

His programme at the different military posts where he visited included the review and drill of the troops and an examination into their discipline, efficiency, and equipment. He personally visited every important building and saw for himself how the men were quartered, clothed, and fed. He paid particular attention to the hospitals and noted the conditions and facilities for the care of the sick. Not the least important object of his visit at the posts was the opportunity to form the acquaintance of a large number of officers whom he has only known through official correspondence, and with whom he will have many similar transactions in the future. He returned with a better knowledge of the Indian question, too, than probably any of his predecessors were able to extract from their secure positions of observation in Washington or from the more or less immaterial reports which drifted in from subordinates. Secretary Lamont visited five or six of the largest Indian reservations and conferred to see the Government charges wherever practicable, noting especially the method of living and the uses and abuses of governmental aid.

The Secretary made the trip from Duluth to Buffalo by boat, accompanied by army Engineers, who pointed out to him the various river and harbor projects and defensive works en route, especially the canal and lock work which is destined to improve lake commerce.

The results of Secretary Lamont's inspection are a greater knowledge of military affairs and engineering work under the War Department. He has obtained a personal acquaintance with the situations in the Northwest, which will be a guide in the preparation of the annual estimates upon which the Congressional appropriations are based, and is better prepared to act upon the subjects which will be presented to him next year.

TAX COLLECTOR SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS

Henry G. Foster Said to Have Used the Money for Family Purposes.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., July 30.—Henry G. Foster, Tax Collector for School District No. 6 of the town of Babylon, is short $249 in his accounts. He notified the Board of Education that he was unable to pay over the money to the Town Treasurer, and, as his warrant for collecting the school tax had expired, the Board of Education called upon the Collector's bondsmen to make good the shortage. They have expressed a determination to do so.

Foster is reported as having said that he used the money during sickness in his family, hoping and believing that he would be able to make it good before his warrant expired. He recently caused the arrest of Nathan Cohen of Amityville for failing to pay his tax. Cohen was indicted and afterward convicted and fined $35.

Foster's friends intimate that he probably used some of the money for expenses in the Cohen case. Foster is forty years old, and has a family. It is believed that he will not be prosecuted if his bondsmen make good the shortage.

Fined $5 for Shaving Sunday.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 30.—Ernest Keller, a Richmond Hill barber, pleaded guilty to keeping his shop open Sunday, before Justice Hendrickson this morning. He was fined $5.

Johannis.

"King of Natural Table Water"

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported.

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

THE BARTHOLDI HOTEL TROUBLES

A Deputy Sheriff in Charge of the House on Executions for $17,169—Business Good, but the Rent High.

Deputy Sheriff Dunphy took charge of the Bartholdi Hotel, at Broadway and Twenty-third Street, yesterday, on executions for $17,169.

The executions are in favor of Frances A. White for $13,122, and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company for $4,047, for meat, and are all against the Bartholdi Hotel Company, which has carried on the hotel since April, 1886. The company is said to be owned by George W. White & Son, proprietors of a restaurant at 349 Canal Street, George W. White being President, and Park J. White Treasurer. The company has a capital stock of $50,000, and the annual report of Jan. 1 last showed assets of $95,000, and liabilities of $60,000. The assets included lease and fixtures, and the liabilities consisted of trade debts and borrowed money. The liabilities outside of the amount due the Messrs. White are said to be less than $20,000 for supplies, and it is said the company is not behind in the rent.

Emanuel Anrisink, attorney for the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, was surprised yesterday when he put his executions in the Sheriff's office to find the execution for $13,122 in favor of Frances A. White had been put in ahead of his. An examination of the judgment in favor of Mrs. White showed that the suit had been begun on Sept. 22, 1893. The company put in no answer, and it was allowed to remain dormant until Monday, when the judgment was made up in the Superior Court. The claim is on seven demand notes of the company, aggregating $11,000, to the order of George W. White & Son, who delivered them to Mrs. White.

Park J. White, the manager of the hotel, said yesterday that, the trouble was on account of the heavy rent the company had to pay, $60,000 a year, which he considered altogether too much for a house with less than 100 rooms in it. Efforts are being made to get the landlord to reduce the rent. If that is done, the hotel can run right along; otherwise the effects may have to go under the hammer. The company is not making money, owing to the high rent, but business has been fairly good. Mr. White thought all the creditors would be paid in full.

It is understood that the lease has ten years yet to run at $60,000, and that the reduction asked for is $10,000 a year.

The Sheriff said he will not interfere with the running of the hotel, but the wine cellar has been locked up. The furniture and fixtures, it is said, are free of any chattel mortgage.

CHARLES CHESHIRE HAS DISAPPEARED

Was Steward of a Steamboat, and May Have Fallen Overboard.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 30.—Charles Cheshire, steward of the steamboat Long Island, that runs between this place, Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, and New-London, Conn., is missing.

The boat makes two trips daily. Last Friday, while at New-London, Cheshire said he was going up into the city for provisions. When the boat reached this place, James Elton, the manager of the line, found the dinner prepared on the boat, but the steward was not on board. Cheshire's friends fear that he fell overboard during the trip from New-London, but the officers of the boat contend that the steward must have fallen into the hands of some gang in New-London, as he was not seen on the boat after she started for this place Friday.

Cheshire has a wife and several children living at Riverhead. The New-London police have been apprised of the steward's disappearance, and are looking for him.

COMMISSIONER ANDREWS TOOK A HEADER

To Avoid Running Down a Man and Woman He Ran upon the Curb.

Police Commissioner Andrews met with a slight accident while bicycle riding Monday night. He told about it yesterday.

"I was riding along Fifth Avenue, near One Hundred and Eleventh Street," he said, "when a young man who was instructing a young woman to ride just ahead of me suddenly turned and tried to cross in front of my wheel.

"I was going so fast that I could not stop short to avoid an accident. If I had kept right on I would have run into the young man and his companion and knocked them both off their wheels; so, to save them, I turned into the curb and took a header from my wheel. The only injury I sustained was to my right hand, which I skinned in two places."

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

NEW REFORMS PROPOSED—The Civil Service Commission would extend its powers.
TUMBLE OF THE LIBERALS—A significant finish in the defeat of Sir George Newnes.
BOSS ALDRIDGE'S FIGHT—Struggle to be sharp for Republican leadership of Monroe County.
ORDERS ISSUED BY PLATT—Rewards and punishments being meted out in Senate districts.
PRINCETON ELMS FELLED—Students left shady spots in the University Park that are now barren.
BITTER FIGHT ON GORMAN—He will be defeated in convention or at the polls.
EDWARD BEECHER IS DEAD—The eminent Brooklyn preacher taken ill several days ago.
BLUE AND GRAY WILL MEET—The dedication of Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Park.
AN IMMENSE WHEAT YIELD—The Northwest may break its record this year.
SILVER ON ITS LAST LEGS—Free-coinage craze dying out West and South.
IN WEST POINT'S CHAPEL—There are the only captured British flags in existence.
NO MORE GIFTS OF SEED—That division is abolished by the Secretary of Agriculture.
MEXICO TO HAVE A FAIR—It will be opened in the City of Mexico next year.
NEW-YORK BACK FROM KIEL—Officers enthusiastic over the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal celebration.
IN THE LAND OF VOLCANOES—Along the Lower Colorado River in the land of the Cocopahs.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Fattening Sheep, by Henry Stewart; Storing Grain, Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondence, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,289 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

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Per Year.....$1.00

O. S. TEALL'S SALOON CLUB

"Rum for the Millions" Is the Latest Motto on His Slate.

A FIFTY-CENT STAB AT REFORM

Men, Women, and Children Invited to Walk Through Saloons and Buy Any Kind of Liquor Sundays.

Oliver Sumner Teall, who paraded before the public in a bobtail coat as a political reformer until all prospect of obtaining an office for himself vanished, has put aside the mask.

This quondam reformer now comes proudly forward, offering to make it safe and easy for everyb

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Halt in the Advance Accompanied by Restricted Trading.

THE GRANGERS LOSE SMALL FRACTIONS

Activity and Strength in the Industrials—Louisville and Nashville Advances—Low-Priced Specialties Still Firm.

TUESDAY—P. M.

The stock market halted to-day, but there were no evidences of a serious check impending. Sugar and Louisville were the strong features, and both closed higher by large fractions. The Grangers were left pretty much to themselves, and moved within narrow limits. Atchison advanced to 16, but closed unchanged at 15⅝. St. Paul lost ¼, Burlington ⅝, and Rock Island ⅛. Northwestern finished ⅛ up on light transactions.

The industrials were relatively more active than the railway issues. Chicago Gas was strong all day, and sold up to 56½, but reacted in the afternoon to 65¾. Its net gain was ⅝. There was revived activity in Tennessee Coal and Iron at advancing prices. It sold up to 87½ and closed at 87, a net gain of 1 point. Lead was also higher, but at the close retained only ⅛ of its gain. The company's earnings are said to be particularly good. Sugar was the most active stock of the day. It was under close manipulation, and at the close was ½ up, at 116⅝. Distillers was quiet and unchanged.

Louisville and Nashville was freely bought, the transactions in it amounting to about 20,000 shares. The company is said to be preparing to pay off its adjustment bonds, amounting to about $4,500,000. Should these be retired the company will come into possession of securities to the value of over $9,000,000, now held as collateral to the adjustment issue. The coal stocks were practically neglected. The monthly meeting of the sales agents was adjourned without action. Missouri Pacific continued strong, but Kansas and Texas preferred declined ⅝ on profit taking. At the close the market was very dull, but prices were firm. Foreign exchange was strong, rates being advanced by several bankers. Shipments of gold, however, were not considered probable.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in good supply, but the demand was light. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in moderate volume, and good material found ready buyers. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 3⅝@4 per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 4@4½ per cent. for choice six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $87,033,998, and the balances were $5,739,175. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $389,249.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short bills, 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 9-16@⅝ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@66¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30 3-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$35,273,734
Imports for the same period	21,541,558
Net exports	$13,732,176
Net exports to date, 1894	68,276,745
Net exports to date, 1893	27,087,737
Net exports to date, 1892	43,410,962

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were advanced a half cent, to $4.90 for sixty days and $4.91 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.90¼ for demand, $4.90½ for cable transfers, and $4.88½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95 9-16 and 96, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—12½ discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, $2 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds decreased considerably in volume, but prices held firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Cin., Day. & Ir. 1st	1
Flint & P. M. 1st Pt. H. 5s	2
Peo. D. & Ev. 2d	1
Peo. & East 1st	1¼
Tenn. C. & I. 1st Birm	1½

DECLINED.

Chi., Bur. & Nor. 5s	1
Northern Pacific 2d c	1
Nor. Pac. Con. 5s, tr	1¼

Government bonds were firm. The sales were: $5,000 4s, registered, 1907, at 112⅝, and $2,000 5s, registered, at 115⅜. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		
4s, r., 1907	112½	113
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	122½	123
4s, c., 1925	123½	124
5s, r., 1904	115¼	115¾
5s, c., 1904	116¼	116¾
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	106	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅜	..

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 62⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 62⅜; Illinois Central, ¼, to 102½; Union Pacific, ¼, to 14; Erie, ⅛, to 10⅞, and Atchison, ⅛, to 15⅛. Declined—Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 22, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 73. Atchison 4s sold at 82⅜, Southern 4s 74⅝, Southern preferred at 43⅞, Kansas and Texas at 18¾, Chesapeake and Ohio at 22⅜, Erie 2d consols at 69½, New-York Central at 104½, and Reading at 9¼. British consols advanced 1-16, to 107⅝, for money, and 107 7-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £78,000.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 95c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 20½c for checks.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 39 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Commerce	183
Mechanics'	
Metropolitan	144½
New-York	2½
Ninth National	221
Seaboard National	117
Shoe and Leather	106
Southern National	93
State of New-York	140
Third National	108
	105

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day were valued at $6,311,003, against $5,880,323 in the preceding week, and $5,912,225 for the corresponding week of last year. Since Jan. 1, $196,317,141, against $213,282,781 for the corresponding period last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	27½	27½	27½	27½	27	27½	100
American Cotton Oil pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	..	75¼	310
American Express	114	115	114	115	113	115	20
*American Sugar Refining	116	116⅞	115⅝	116¼	116⅜	116⅝	48,657
American Tobacco	111	111	110¼	110¼	110¼	111	780
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	7½	7½	7½	7½	..	..	5
Atch., Top. & S. F., 2d in. pd.	15¾	16	15¼	15⅝	15½	15⅝	13,910
*Atl., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	38	38	32½	32½	32	32¼	826
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	1½	1½	1½	1¼	1½	100
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	21	21	21	21	..	22	100
Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	54½	54¼	54¾	100
Central Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¼	19	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅝	400
Chicago Gas	55½	56⅝	55¼	55¾	55¾	55¾	17,680
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54½	54½	54	54	54	55	400
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	101	101¼	101	101	101	102	5,195
Chicago & Northwestern	101¾	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	101¼	101⅝	1,253
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	91⅝	91¾	91¼	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	9,865
C., C., C. & St. Louis	48⅝	48¾	48¼	48½	48¼	48⅝	950
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	95½	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝	92	95	50
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	71⅝	71⅝	71¼	71½	71¼	71½	13,835
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	126	126	126	126	126	128	2
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	78¾	78⅞	78¼	78½	78¼	78¼	8,040
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	8¼	8½	8½	8½	7	8	20
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37½	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¾	38	510
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅝	300
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26	25	25	25	24½	24⅝	400
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	48½	310
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	20¾	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	20½	20⅝	2,050
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	57⅜	57⅜	57	57	57	57½	200
Evansville & Terre Haute	41½	41½	41¼	41½	..	41	140
Fl. B. & Claflin	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15¾	100
Illinois Central	104	104	104	104	..	..	16
Illinois Steel Company	100¾	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¾	200
Iowa Central	74½	74⅞	74½	74⅞	74¾	75	200
Keokuk & Des Moines	11	11¼	11	11¼	11	11½	700
Lake Erie & Western	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½	5	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	83⅞	83⅞	83½	83½	83	83¾	370
*Long Island Traction	151	151	141	151	150	151½	104
Louisville & Nashville	61¼	62⅜	61¼	62⅜	62¼	62⅝	125
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9	9	9	9	8¾	9¾	19,425
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	27	27	27	27	27	28¼	800
Manhattan Consolidated	113	114½	113	113½	115	114	2,960
Michigan Central	101	101	101	101	101	102	120
Minn. & St. Louis	22¾	22½	22¾	22¾	22¾	23	400
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	88¾	84	83¾	84	83¾	84	400
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	49	49⅜	49	49¼	49	49¾	2,175
Minnesota Iron	65	65	65	65	64	66	100
Missouri Pacific	35½	35⅝	35¾	35¾	35⅞	35¼	8,362
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18½	18½	18¾	18¾	18¼	18½	610
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	38¼	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	1,820
*National Lead Company	35¾	36¼	35½	35⅝	35⅝	35¾	3,390
*National Lead Company pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	92	270
National Linseed Oil	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	28½	29	140
National Starch	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	7¾	8½	50
New-Jersey Central	103⅝	103⅝	103¼	103½	103	103½	200
New-York Central	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102¼	102⅜	118
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	56	56	56	56	55⅝	56½	600
New-York & New-Haven	205	205	204	204	204	205	17
New-York, L. E. & Western	10¾	10¾	10½	10¾	10¼	10⅝	350
New-York, Sus. & Western	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11	11¾	55
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	30⅜	30⅜	30	30	30	30¼	900
Norfolk & Western	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4	300
Norfolk & Western pf.	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	15	15⅝	200
North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6	6¼	1,950
Northern Pacific	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	670
Northern Pacific pf.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¼	19½	1,121
Pacific Mail	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	210
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	500
Philadelphia & Reading	18	18¼	17⅞	18	18¼	18⅜	4,105
Pullman Palace Car Co	176¾	176¾	176¼	176½	176	177	180
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17⅝	670
St. Paul & Omaha	41¾	41¾	41¼	41½	41¼	41⅝	1,520
Southern Pacific	26	26	25¾	25¾	25¾	26¼	400
Southern Railway	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅝	2,356
Southern Railway pf.	42⅞	43¼	42½	42⅝	42⅜	42¾	7,210
Tennessee Coal & Iron	86	87½	85¾	87	87	87¼	5,595
Texas Pacific	12⅝	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12½	400
Union Pacific	13⅞	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	14	900
United States Cordage	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜	350
United States Cordage pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	3	110
United States Rubber	41½	41½	41	41	40¾	41¼	300
United States Rubber pf.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93½	94¼	300
*United States Leather	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	300
*United States Leather pf.	88	88	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	750
Wabash	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	300
Wabash pf.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21½	1,518
Western Union Telegraph	92⅝	92¾	92⅜	92⅝	92¼	92½	1,592
*Western Union Beef	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	1,050
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17	17½	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17	3,480
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	125
Total sales							208,229

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st	1,000. 41⅞	Chic & N W S F 5s	6,000. 111¼
Atch, T & S F Gen 4s	6,000. 111¼
When Issued	25,000. 82¼
	22,000. 82
	17,000. 81⅞
	5,000. 81⅝
	20,000. 82
	30,000. 81⅝
	30,000. 82
Atl, T & S Fe Adj 4s	10,000. 55⅜
New, When Issued	10,000. 55⅜
	5,000. 56
	5,000. 56¼
	10,000. 56⅜
	20,000. 56½
	10,000. 56¾
	27,000. 56¼
	11,000. 56⅜
	5,000. 55⅞
	25,000. 56
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s	1,000. 80¼
Trust Co Certfs	2,000. 81
	5,000. 81½
	15,000. 81
	53,000. 80⅝
	9,000. 80⅝
	9,000. 80⅝
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A,	1,000. 80⅝
Trust Co Certfs	1,000. 80¾
1st instlmt paid	31,000. 33⅜
	10,000. 33⅜
	20,000. 33½
	10,000. 33⅝
	6,000. 33½
	10,000. 33⅝
	9,000. 33⅜
	10,000. 33½
	50,000. 33⅝
	30,000. 33½
	10,000. 33⅝
	10,000@15f. 33½
	10,000. 33¾
	20,000. 33⅝
Austin & N W'n 1st	12,000. 94
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s	7,000. 107½
	6,000. 107¼
Bur, C Rap & N 1st	4,000. 97⅞
Collat Trust 5s	1,000. 116⅜
Cent'l of N J Gen 5s	1,000. 121
Ches & O 6s, 1911	1,000. 112
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	11,000. 112
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Consol 4s	8,000. 97⅞
Ches & O Gen 4½s	20,000. 83¼
Chic & Alton S F	5,000. 116½
Chic, Bur & N 5s	1,000. 106
Chic, R & Q Cons 7s	4,000. 120⅜
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s	5,000. 108
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	1,000c. 100½
	3,000. 100½
	1,000. 100¼
	3,000. 100¼
	1,000. 100¼
	5,000. 100⅜
	5,000. 100⅜
Ch & N'w Pac 1st Trust Receipts	10,000. 49¼
	1,000. 49
Chic & Northwestern 30-year Deb 5s	7,000. 111
Chic & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s	2,000. 111
	1,000. 122¼
Chic & Northwestern Cons Gold 5s	2,000. 109
East Tenn Reorgan Lien 4-5s	22,000. 98
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s	1,000. 103¾
	5,000. 103¾
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	10,000. 102
Fl nt & Pere Marq Port Huron Div 5s	4,000. 90
Ft W'th & D C 1st	5,000. 70¼
	7,000. 70
	5,000. 70¼
	6,000. 70½
Gal, Har & San An 2d	10,000. 101
Ill Central, Western Line 1st 4s	5,000. 104½
Iowa City & W 1st	2,000. 107½
Kanawha & Mich 4s	8,000. 80
Kan City & Om 1st	15,000. 33½
Kan Pac 1st Cons	8,000. 74
Trust Receipts	3,000. 74
	5,000. 74½
	5,000. 74¾
Lehigh V of N Y 1st	11,000. 102½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st	5,000. 111⅜
	3,000. 111¼
Lo, N A & Chic Cons	3,000. 100
Manhatn R'y Con 4s	1,000. 101¾
	1,000. 101⅝
Metropol'n Elev 1st	1,000. 119½
	1,000. 119¼
Mexican Int 1st 4s	11,000. 75½
Mil & St Paul 1st H & D Div 7s	5,000. 125¼
	5,000. 125⅜
Minn & St L Con 5s	5,000. 102¼
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	2,000. 87⅜
	20,000. 87½
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	1,000. 62⅜
	11,000. 62½
Mo, Kan & East 1st	8,000. 92½
	5,000. 93
	8,000. 92¼
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	11,000. 87⅛
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	22,000. 68¼
N Y Cent'l Deb 4s	1,000. 103⅜
N Y Cent'l 1st Reg	5,000. 122⅜
N Y Sus & W'n 1st Refunding 5s	8,000. 97¼
Northern Illinois 1st	3,000. 110
North Pac 1st Coup	1,000. 116⅞
	4,000. 117
	5,000. 116⅞
North Pac 1st Reg	15,000. 117
North Pac 2d Coup	16,000. 103
	2,000. 102½
North Pac Cons 5s	11,000. 94
	1,000. 44
Trust Co Certfs	4,000. 44¼
	4,000. 44
	15,000. 43⅞
	24,000. 44
	1,000. 43¾
Nor Pac Terminal 1st	10,000s3. 105½
Nor Pac & Mon 1st	1,000. 80
Ohio Southern 1st	14,000. 90
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s	5,000. 50
	1,000. 49½
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Receipts	10,000. 50½
	5,000. 50⅝
	85,000. 51
	28,000. 51½
	4,000. 51⅝
	5,000. 52
Oreg Short Line 6s	10,000. 100⅝
	8,000. 100
Trust Receipts	10,000. 100¼
	20,000. 100½
Pac of Mo 2d Ext	5,000. 106¼
Penn Cos Gtd 4½s	6,000c20f. 115
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st Evansville Div	2,000. 103
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d	4,000. 36
Peo & Eastern 1st	3,000. 32⅞
	23,000. 32⅝
	4,000. 33¼
	8,000. 33½
	5,000. 33¼
	16,000. 33⅜
Peo & Eastern Inc	2,000. 28½
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc	7,000. 33¼
	6,000. 33¼
3d Pref Inc	5,000. 15
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s	10,000. 81
Trust Co Certfs	10,000. 73⅜
	10,000. 73⅞
	10,000. 73¾
	25,000. 73
	2,000. 73½
	10,000. 73
Pitts & W'n 1st 4s	1,000. 85½
Rio Grande W'n 1st	10,000. 77
St L & Iron Mt 5s	1,000. 77¼
	1,000. 84½
	1,000. 84⅝
St L, Kan & North'n Real Es & R 7s	1,000. 103½
St L & San Fran 2d Class A	500. 116
St Paul, M & M 1st	16,000s3. 105½
Montana Cent 6s	1,000. 119
San, A & Ar Pass 4s	5,000. 68
	6,000. 65¼
Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Co Certfs	10,000. 64¼
Scioto Val & N E 4s	10,000. 85
Southern R'y 1st 5s	10,000. 97⅜
	10,000. 97⅝
Tenn Coal, I & R 6s	1,000. 94
Birm'gh'm Div 1st	8,000. 92¼
	3,000. 93
	10,000. 92¾
Tex & N O Cons 5s	7,000. 94½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	2,000. 93
Tol, St L & K C'y 1st	1,000. 72½
Tol, A, A & Cad 6s Trust Co Certfs	2,000. 73
Union Elevated 1st 6s	9,000. 105
Union Pac 6s, 1897	4,000. 107
Union Pac 1st, 1898	1,000. 107¼
	2,000. 107
Union Pac 1st, 1897	1,000. 107⅛
Un Pac Ext S F 8s	2,000. 97¾
	3,000. 98
	3,000. 98¾
U P. Denv & Gulf 1st	1,000. 40
U Pac, Lin & Col 1st	1,000. 40¼
U S Cordage Co 1st	5,000. 40
	2,000. 40
	18,000. 40
Virgin a Midland G M Guarantee Stamped	2,000. 101½
Wabash R R 1st	10,000s20f. 106¾
	18,000. 106¾
	5,000. 106⅞
Wabash 2d 5s	1,000. 79¾
	26,000. 79¼
	10,000. 79¾
	10,000s3. 79⅝
	16,000. 79¾
	12,000. 79⅞
	1,000. 80
	10,000b3. 80
	4,000. 80
Wabash Deb, Ser B	10,000. 20⅜
	2,000. 20½
	1,000. 20⅜
	10,000. 20⅝
	1,000. 20⅜
	10,000s20f. 20⅞
	3,000. 20⅞
	5,000. 20⅝
	59,000. 20⅞
	5,000. 30¼
	1,000. 30¾
	10,000. 30½
West Shore Gtd 4s	1,000. 105⅜
W n N Y & Penn Inc	4,000. 47½
W N Y & Penn Inc	50,000. 19
Wheeling & L E 1st	1,000. 104
Wiscon Cen Co 1st	5,000. 58¼
	5,000. 58½
Trust Co Certfs	10,000. 58
	10,000. 57⅞
	15,000. 58
	5,000. 57¾
	15,000. 57⅝

Total sales $2,185,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
Albany & Sus	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	62½	65
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	33	40
American Sug. Ref. pf.	103	103¼
American T. & C.	96	..
Baltimore & Ohio	64½	66
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	7½	10
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Boston Air Line pf.	105	..
Brunswick Co	2¼	3¼
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	51	..
Canadian Pacific	53	54¼
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Chicago & Alton	156	161
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	180
Chicago & Northwest pf.	146	148
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162½	..
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	140	142
Delaware & Hudson	130¼	131
Delaware, L. & W.	161½	163
Denver & Rio Grande	15	..
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	9¾	10
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	48	..
Detroit Gas	28¼	31
D., S. S. & A.	6	6½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10½	14
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	97	99
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	53	..
Flint & P. M. pf.	40	45
General Electric	35⅝	35⅞
Great Northern pf.	127	131
G. B. & W., t. r.	⅛	1½
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2½	3½
Homestake	28	25
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	17¼	18
Iowa Central pf.	36	37½
Kanawha & Michigan	9½	9¾
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	16½	..
Laclede Gas	23¾	24
Laclede Gas pf.	85	88
Long Island	85	87
Mahoning Coal R.	105	..
Ontario Beach	5	7
Maryland Coal pf.	50	70

	Bid.	Asked.
Mexican Central	12	12½
Mexican National certificates	2	2½
Mobile & Ohio	24	25
National Starch 1st pf.	50	..
National Starch 2d pf.	28	34
New Central C.	7	9
N. Y., C. & St. L.	16¾	17½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	74
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32	34
New-York, Ontario & Western	17⅜	17⅝
Norfolk Southern	65	..
Northwestern Telegraph	106	..
Ontario Mining	8½	..
Oregon Improvement	11	13
Oregon R. & N.	27	30
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	7	7¾
Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Peoria & Eastern	5½	7½
Pittsburg & Western pf.	47¾	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	91	91½
P., F. W. & C.	19¼	20
P., F. W. & C. sp.	162½	..
Quicksilver	150	..
Quicksilver pf	8	8½
Rens. & Sar.	..	19
Rio Grande Western	179	..
Rio Grande Western pf.	17½	18¾
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	42	44
St. Louis Southwestern	116	..
St. J. & G. I.	8	8¾
St. Paul & Duluth	1	3
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	28	30
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	..	91½
St. Paul, M. & M.	120	122
Silver bullion certificates	116	117½
Southern Cotton Oil	66¼	66½
Twin City R. T.	..	45
Twin City R. T. pf.	25½	..
T. P. Land Trust	100	..
Toledo & Ohio Central	10	11
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	45	49
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	78	81
U. P., D. & G.	2¼	3
U. S. Express	6	6½
U. S. Cordage gtd.	41	43
Utica & Black River	8¼	4½
Wells-Fargo Express	150	..
Wisconsin Central	108	112½
*Unlisted.	5½	6½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	116⅛	117	116	116⅛	16,740
Amer. Tob.	111	111	111	111	30
At. T. & San F	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	1,900
Ar. City Imp.	25½	25⅞	25½	25½	50
Chi. Gas.	55⅝	56⅜	55⅝	55⅜	6,680
C., R. I. & P.	78⅞	78⅞	78⅜	78½	1,060
C., Bur. & Q.	91⅝	91⅞	91¼	91⅝	4,050
C., M. & St. P.	71⅝	71⅝	71¼	71½	7,730
Cen. of N. J.	103⅜	103⅜	103½	103½	30
C. & Northw.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	150
C. & E. Ill. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	200
Dis. & C. F.	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	1,160
Gen. Elec.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	10
Laclede Gas.	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	500
Louis. & N.	61⅜	62⅜	61¼	62¼	3,350
Manhattan	113⅜	114	113¾	114	90
Mo. Pac.	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35½	1,270
M., K. & T. pf	38⅛	38	38⅛	38	200
Total Sales					48,590.

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s when is.	82	82	82	82	$21,000
A., T. & S. F. 2d	33½	33¼	33½	33½	10,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	70½	70½	70½	70½	3,000
Total Sales					$65,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
M., K. & T. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	5,000
Peo. & East. 1st	83	83	83	83	4,000
Wabash 1

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A. CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce — CAP AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank. — Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,980,000. 9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank, — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.

Central National — 322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank — Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 33 WILLIAM STREET. L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. — 234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co. — Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 45 and 46 Wall St. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co. — CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000. MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company — Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO., Bankers. MUNICIPAL BONDS. 34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK, BANKERS & BROKERS, 17 AND 19 BROAD ST. MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

THE MONETARY TRUST,

50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

This institution is designed to aid investors in the profitable use of money. Its officers, in a financial way, stand related to the clients of the corporation exactly as a firm of architects, or a firm of lawyers, toward their respective clients. They recognize that it is the first law of finance that when high rates of interest are sought for, or opportunities for profit multiplied, increased risk must be assumed, but they also recognize the fact that there should be one trustworthy corporation as a medium through which those men who are in the winning period of life may reach out for more than simple interest at a time in their experience when they may have the mind work and money to use for such purpose. Between simple interest, at low rates, on the one hand, and that illogical and fatal speculation which is dependent upon superficial market fluctuations, on the other, The Monetary Trust will find its field of operations. This is a new departure in the history of financial corporations, and therefore it was thought best to restrict it as no corporation was ever restricted before, so that its interests and those of its customers are protected from the financial evils of the present day. It has been founded upon the principle that the prosperity of courageous investors should be made the foundation of a financial institution. Small investors carefully provided for. Correspondence solicited.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.
LEON T. ROSENGARTEN, Vice President.
ROBERT MURRELL JARVIS, Treasurer.
F. A. ROSENGARTEN, Secretary.

HAIGHT & FREESE

BANKERS AND COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, 53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,

Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission 1-16.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railroad maps, giving complete information of all RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL properties, including highest and lowest prices for a series of 10 to 30 years of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton, and also the method of buying, selling on margin.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AN IMPORTANT AID IN SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New-York National Bank reference furnished.

Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,132 BROADWAY, next to Delmonico's, near 26th St.

BOSTON OFFICE, 85 STATE ST. DIRECT WIRES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK" of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, No. 5003.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.

Default having been made in the payment of interest, the undersigned has been requested by holders of more than one-third of the outstanding bonds to take steps to secure co-operation among a majority of bondholders for their protection.

Bondholders are asked to send their names, addresses, amounts of holdings, and suggestions as to proposed committee to

M. L. SCUDDER,
32 Liberty St., New-York.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, 48 WALL ST.

Traveler's Letters of Credit AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY

BONDHOLDERS' Reorganization Committee.

THE UNDERSIGNED, at the request of the UNITED STATES CORDAGE BONDHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE, have consented to act as a committee for the reorganization of the affairs of the company.

This committee deems it a matter of prime importance that the affairs of the reorganized company be managed by persons conversant with the Cordage business in order that the failures of the past may not be repeated. They recommend that the mills not necessary for the purposes of the company should be disposed of, and that the amount thereby realized be applied to the payment of underlying liens on the remaining mills. By this means, also, the cost of carrying idle mills which last year amounted to $100,000, will be saved. With an efficient management it is believed that the company can safely incur the fixed charges imposed by this plan.

The committee has prepared and deposited with the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY a PLAN OF REORGANIZATION providing for the issue of the following securities:

$6,250,000 FIRST MORTGAGE 50 year bonds, interest to begin April 1, 1896, at 5 per cent. for 3 years, and 6 per cent. thereafter.

$16,250,000 COMMON STOCK.

(a.) Holders of bonds may exchange the same for new First Mortgage Bonds at the rate of $800 of bonds and $400 of new stock for each $1,000 of present bonds.

(b.) Holders of GUARANTEED STOCK may subscribe $15 per share and will receive new First Mortgage Bonds for the amount paid and new stock to the amount of $45 per share.

(c.) Holders of PREFERRED STOCK may subscribe $7.50 per share, and will receive new First Mortgage Bonds for the amount paid and new stock to the amount of $22.50 per share.

Subscriptions will be payable one-third on deposit of the stock under the Reorganization Agreement and the residue in two instalments as called for by the committee on not less than 10 days' notice.

Holders of securities of the United States Cordage Company must deposit the same on or before MONDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1895, with THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK CITY, as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds, Guaranteed Stock, with first instalment of $5 per share. Preferred Stock, with first instalment of $2.50 per share. Common Stock, with first instalment of $1.25 per share.

NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS will be issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on deposit of the Bonds, and of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock; and application to list the same will be made to the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stockholders must indorse their stock in blank, in proper form for transfer, and must deliver the certificates to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on or before Monday, August 5th, 1895, accompanied with certified check or New-York draft for first instalment.

Deposits will be received and certificates delivered by the BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS., on behalf of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

THE ABOVE PLAN HAS BEEN UNDERWRITTEN FOR THE FULL AMOUNT.

New-York, July 17th, 1895.

STUYVESANT FISH,
GEORGE MOSLE,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, JR.,
Bondholders' Reorganization Committee.

BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL, Counsel.

JOHN H. RATHBONE, Secretary, 21 Broad Street, New-York.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS.

Holders of the Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York, and Martin's Bank, London, England, issued upon deposit of Savannah and Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are hereby notified that the Committee has entered into an agreement of participation in a plan of purchase of the properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, subject to the approval of the Certificate Holders as provided in the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, and recommends its acceptance by all certificate holders. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement that a meeting of the Certificate holders will be held at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Company, 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Monday, August 26th, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Committee in accepting participation in said plan. A circular has been prepared giving full details of the plan which can be procured from the Chairman of the Committee.

In order to render said plan effective, the consent of the holders of 60 per cent. of said Certificates is essential. Certificate holders unable to attend such meeting should execute the blank proxies (which will be furnished on application) and forward the same, duly executed, to the Chairman.

In order to enable bondholders who have not yet deposited their bonds to participate in the benefits of this Plan, the Committee has resolved to remit the penalty, $25.00, heretofore imposed between this date and the 3d day of August, 1895, after which day no Bonds will be received for account of the Committee except upon the payment of a penalty of $25.00 per Bond.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned.

Dated July 25, 1895.

SIMON BORG, Chairman;
R. C. MARTIN, H. E. GARTH, SIDNEY F. TYLER, EMANUEL LEHMAN, F. M. COLSTON, EDWIN S. HOOLEY, SIGMUND NEUSTADT, Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000. MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until August 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer, Allegheny Valley Railway Co.

Pittsburg, July 1, 1895.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

Dividends.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 80 Broadway, New-York, July 29, 1895.

Coupons due Aug. 1, 1895, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Indianapolis Division of this company will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 15 Nassau St., New-York. J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO.

45 Wall St., New-York, July 30, 1895.

Coupons of the Kansas City and Pacific R. R. Co., maturing Aug. 1, 1895, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, No. 45 Wall St., on and after that date.

CHAS. G. HEDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

88TH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, July 26, 1895.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock was declared, payable on and after Aug. 1. ISAAC HOWLAND, Cashier.

Dividends.

178TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.

New-York, July 26, 1895.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½ per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, Aug. 10, to stockholders of record on Aug. 1, 1895. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Aug. 10.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

BROOKLYN WHARF & WAREHOUSE CO.

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Interest due August 1st, 1895, on the bonds of the above-mentioned Company will be paid on and after said date at the office of

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

No. 59 Cedar Street, New-York City.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

SIX PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST NOTES.

23 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1895.

Six months' interest on the above notes to Aug. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, Esq., 43 State St., Boston.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND R. R. CO.

No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, July 22, 1895.

The coupons due August 1, 1895, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid on and after that date at the Hanover National Bank, New-York City.

The coupons due August 1, 1895, on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the Fourth National Bank, New-York City.

JAMES BOWRON, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Interest due Aug. 1, 1895, on the following bonds will be payable on and after that date at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York City:

Georgia Pacific Railway Company Sinking Fund Equipment 5 per cent. Mortgage.
Washington, Ohio and Western Railroad First Mortgage 4 per cent.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

57 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane, New-York, July 10, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed Monday, the 15th inst., and reopened Friday, the 2d of August. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East 42d St.,
New-York, July 24, 1895.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable Aug. 1.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY CO., 52 WALL STREET, JULY 22d, 1895.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on one preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1895. Transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will close on Wednesday, July 31, and reopen on Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1895. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 29 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Coupons due August 1st from the Second Mortgage Bonds and the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the Company's office, No. 29 Cortlandt St., New-York.

R. C. SHIMEALL, Treasurer.

LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER R. R. First Mortgage Bonds, Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. Guaranteed Preferred Stock, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.—Coupons and dividends on the above, maturing August 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of CUTLER, MORGAN & CO., 44 Pine St., N. Y. City.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

New-York, July 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Aug. 1, next. Transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 2. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 40, and 42 Wall St., New-York, July 29, 1895. The coupons of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Improvement and Extension Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., New-York.

JAMES M. HAM, Treasurer.

Office of the MADISON SQUARE GARDEN COMPANY.

The interest due May 1, 1895, on the second mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid Aug. 1, at the Mercantile Trust Company.

JAMES C. YOUNG, Secretary.

New-York, July 30, 1895.

PACIFIC BANK,

470 Broadway, New-York, July 23, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after August 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Aug. 1, 1895. S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

SLOSS IRON AND STEEL CO., BIRMINGham, Ala., July 22d, 1895.—The coupons due August 1st, 1895, on the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company of New-York. W. L. SIMS, Treasurer.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS B. MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st, 1895,

At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of executors.)

10 shs. Union Ferry Co.
$1,000 Union Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
132 shs. Brooklyn Gas Light Co. of Brooklyn.
102 shs. Nassau Gas Light Co. of Brooklyn.
$1,225 Nassau Gas Light Co. 5 p. c. Scrip.
10 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
105 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
81 shs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
$8,000 St. Louis, Iron Mt., & So. (Ark. Br.) R. R. Extension 5 p. c. Bds., 1935.
$5,000 St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. R. R. Gen'l Cons'l'd Ry. & Land Grant 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$2,000 N. Y., Ont. & Western R. R. Cons'l'd 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$5,000 Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. Royal Salt Co. of Mt. Morris, N. Y.
$10,000 John W. Young & Sons Co. of White Plains, N. Y., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914, Feb'ry, 1895, Coups. on.
$320,000 Chicago & Northern Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Coupon Bds.
50 shs. The Atlantic-Pacific Ry. Tunnel Co.
250 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
200 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
51 shs. Fourth National Bank.
$10,000 South Brunswick Terminal R. R. Co. 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1929, July, 1892, Coups., (hypothecated.)
20 shs. Eighth Ward Bank, Brooklyn.
75 shs. Knickerbocker Steamboat Co.
54 shs. Central National Bank.
50 shs. Bank of New-York.
63 shs. Bank of Republic.
$1,000 Long Island City 7 p. c. Bd., 1899.
20 shs. American Surety Co.
1,000 shs. American Art Publishing Co., (hy'p'd.)
$4,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1898, indorsed.
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1896, indorsed.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 146 Broadway, New-York City, July 23 1895.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the fifth day of September, 1895, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to determine whether the capital stock of the company shall be increased from $200,000 to $400,000, to consist of 8,000 shares of the par value of fifty dollars per share, and the action upon such other matters as may lawfully come before such meeting.

The increased stock has been offered pro rata for subscription to the present stockholders of the company, at a premium of fifty per cent. of its par value, payable $15 per share on August 20, 1895, and $60 per share on or before December 20, 1895.

JAMES A. SILVEY,
MARTIN COLLINS,
THOMAS S. YOUNG,
ALLAN HAY,
JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM,
JOHN T. TERRY,
OSGOOD WELSH,
FREDERICK W. DOWNER,
JOHN F. PRAEGER,
JOHN SINCLAIR,
SILAS P. WOOD,
DUMONT CLARKE,
THEODORE GILMAN,
CHARLES R. HENDERSON,
Directors.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Aug. 1, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

WANT HELP?

Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 3 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 5 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Strathcarron, (letters must be directed "per Strathcarron.")

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 8 AM for Europe, per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Saale";) at 7 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 4 PM, for Demerara direct, per steamship Trader; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Brazil, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands and Martinique, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Edenvale, (from Tacoma,) close here daily, up to Aug. *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 19 and up to Aug. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *17 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 26, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM | Burrill, Sat., Aug. 17, M
Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM | Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM
Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Aug. 27, 9 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

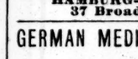
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

*Werra, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM | Kaiser W.II., Sept. 28, M
Kais'rW.II., Aug. 24, 9 AM | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
*Werra, Sat., Sep. 7, 10 AM

*These steamers touch at NAPLES.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 5, 9 AM
Norm'nia, Au. 15, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Sept. 12, 11 AM
F. B'marck, Au. 22, 11 AM | F. B'marck, Sep. 19, 11 AM
Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM | Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $75 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.

DIRECT ROUTE to Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING.

Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16 | Columbia.....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II...Nov. 2 | *Columbia.....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria....Nov. 6. | Ems.....Nov. 30.

All steamers sail at 11 A. M.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agents., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)

TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

PARIS.....July 31 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7 | NEW-YORK.....Sept. 11
BERLIN.....Aug. 14 | PARIS.....Sept. 18
NEW-YORK.....Aug. 21 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25
PARIS.....Aug. 28 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

WAESLAND....July 31 | NOORDLAND...Aug. 28
FRIESLAND....Aug. 7 | KENSINGTON..Sept. 4
BERLIN.....Aug. 14 | FRIESLAND...Sept. 11
WESTERNLD...Aug. 21 | SOUTHWARK..Sept. 18

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Arania, Aug. 3, 3 P. M. | Etruria, Aug. 24, 8 A.M.
Umbria, Aug. 10, 8 A.M. | Campania, Aug. 31, 1 P.M.
Lucania, Aug. 17, 1 P.M. | Umbria, Sept. 7, 8 A. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA.....Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO...Sept. 21, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

A CHARMING, COOL SEA VOYAGE TO THE NORTH.

HALIFAX, ST. JOHN'S, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Steamship PORTIA, June 22, July 10 and 27, Aug. 14 and 31.

Steamship SILVIA, July 17, Aug. 17.

For rates &c., apply to BOWRING & ARCHIBALD, 9 STONE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK ISSUES TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT. Opp. Bowling Green, near steamship offices.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. Jacksonville and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Aug. 2
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Aug. 6
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Aug. 9

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.

T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. Hashagen, E. A. S.F. & W.Ry, 261 B'way. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. O. S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A. P.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. &P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs. and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 4 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AUGUST VACATIONS.

SPEND PART OF IT ON THE SEA.

Short, cool, and delightful sea trips in Magnificent Steamers of

OLD DOMINION LINE

Stop at Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach, on the sea, or go to Mountain Springs and resorts of the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains. Inexpensive, through tickets including meals and stateroom accommodations on steamers.

Send for copy of "Pilot," containing full information.

OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,
Pier 26 North River, New-York.

W.L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY

From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.

Ethiopia, Aug. 10, 8 A.M. | Circassia, Aug. 24, 8 AM
Furnessia, Aug. 17, 2 PM | Anchoria, Aug. 31, 2 PM

Cabin $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.

Steerage outward, $15; prepaid, $15.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, July 31, 2 PM | Germanic, Aug. 28, noon
Teutonic, Aug. 7, 8:30 AM | Teutonic, Sept. 4, 6 AM
Britannic, Aug. 14, noon | Britannic, Sept. 11, 10 AM
Majestic, Aug. 21, 6 AM | Majestic, Sept. 18, 4 P M

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers. Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

New-York—London, Manitoba, Aug. 3.

For Freight and Passage apply to NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., (General Agency,) Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Veendam....Saturday, Aug. 3, at 1 P. M.
S. S. Amsterdam..Saturday, Aug. 10, at 1 P. M.

First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Aug. 3, 4 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., Aug. 10, 6 A. M.

Parlor, state-room and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENC

FIVE WINNING FAVORITES

Successful in the Mud at the Brighton Beach Track.

WATCHMAN THE ONLY ONE DEFEATED

Stewards Decide that Littlefield Was to Blame for the Foul in Monday's Race and Exonerate Keefe.

A heavy rainstorm preceded the running of the races at the Brighton Beach track yesterday afternoon. The downpour was so heavy that the track, which was a good and fast one when 3,000 spectators assembled, was made sloppy and very disagreeable to race over.

Before the racing began the Stewards completed their investigation into the charges of foul riding made by Fred Littlefield against Keefe, who rides for "Bill" Daly, in the Sabilla-Golden Gate race of Monday. All the jockeys who rode in the race were questioned. Their testimony was to the effect that Keefe did no foul riding, but that Littlefield alone was responsible for Sabilla being almost knocked to her knees. The testimony was unanimous that Littlefield had tried to force Sabilla through where there was no room for her to go, and that this caused the apparent foul. So Keefe was exonerated.

It was a good day for the talent, as five of the six favorites won. But the layers of the odds were not hard hit, as there was little betting, except in the second race, when the McCafferty party backed Bessie Browning heavily, and in the sixth, in which Watchman, Romping Girl, and Jack the Jew were all heavily played to win.

The last event, which was a dash of a mile at heavy weights for these days, was the best race of the day. Frank Clarke had brought Watchman over from Sheepshead Bay for a killing, and, with Taral up, the horse was played as a good thing that could not be upset. But it went the way of other good things in horse racing, and Jack the Jew, cleverly ridden by Overton, won the race. This horse on his recent performances should have been the favorite, but the magic of Taral's name decided things in Watchman's favor.

Watchman and Souvenir alternated in the lead, with Jack the Jew back in the ruck, until the horses were well straightened in the back stretch. Then Overton brought him up out of the shower of mud that was being thrown in his face and joined the leaders as they swung into the stretch. There was a hot finish between Jack the Jew and Watchman, and though Taral got out all there was in his mount, it was not quite enough to prevent Jack the Jew from winning by a head.

The winners of the other races all had easy tasks, and though Tinge won only by a neck in the third race, it was because Welsh didn't care to have him win by a greater distance.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the contestants are given in this table:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51¼. No bid for the winner.

1—Appomattox, M. E. Dyer's b. c., 4 years, by Stratford-War Dress, 108 pounds, $800.. (Doggett)
2—Augusta Belle, W. P. Burch's b. m., 5, 95, $300.. (O'Leary)
3—Hurlingham, W. C. Daly's b. c., 4, 104, $600.. (Keefe)
4—Vision, 5, 98. Pitfall, 3, 100.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—5..Appomattox	2—5	6—1..Hurlingham	2—1
11—5..Augusta	1—5	8—1..Vision	2—1
	3—5	6—1..Pitfall	2—1

Won by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:06. No bid for the winner.

1—Bessie Browning, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., by Buchanan-Irene, 115 pounds, $500.. (McCafferty)
2—Hancock II., T. B. Doswell's b. c., 118, $500.. (Taral)
3—Prince Felix, H. V. Townsend's b. g., 115, $500.. (Sheedy)
4—Heel Tap II., 118.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—10..Bessie		10—1..Prince Felix	8—5
Browning..Out	1—2	12—1..Heel Tap	2—1
9—5..Hancock II.	2—5		

Won by six lengths; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds of $5 each; $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Red Top, R. A. Smith's ch. c., by Joe Daniels-Altitude, 103 pounds.. $800.. (Penn)
2—Roundelay, C. Axx's ch. f., 110, $900.. (Overton)
3—Sir John, R. Bradley's ch. g., 100.. (O'Leary)
4—Burgundy, 103. 8—Juanita, 98.
5—Captain Jack, 103. 7—Etesian, 103.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—1..Red Top	3—5	10—1..Captain Jack	4—1
8—1..Roundelay	1—1	12—1..Juanita	4—1
5—1..Sir John	4—5	12—1..Etesian	4—1
15—1..Burgundy	5—1		

Won by six lengths; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17. No bid for the winner.

1—Tinge, M. A. Coleman & Co.'s br. c., by Falconer-Tinctura, 103 pounds, $300.. (Welch)
2—Peregrine, A. H. & D. H. Morris's br. c., 107, $500.. (Penn)
3—Second Attempt, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, br. f., 106, $700.. (Littlefield)
4—La Fiesta, 102. Campania, 104.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
9—5..Tinge	3—5	4—1..La Fiesta	1—1
6—1..The Swain	2—1	8—1..Campania	6—5
5—2..Second Attempt	7—10		

Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:47. No bid for the winner.

1—George Dixon, A. Thompson's b. c., 4 years, by Tom Martin-Kissingen, 108 pounds, $200.. (Keefe)
2—Claurece, Adele Stable's b. f., 3, 90, $200.. (Randall)
3—Warlike, W. H. Du Bois b. g., 4, 108, $300.. (Reagan)
4—Gold Dollar, a., 107.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..George Dixon	2—5	3—1..Warlike	7—10
4—1..Claurece	1—1	8—1..Gold Dollar	7—5

Won by three lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second, and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:47. No bid for the winner.

1—Jack the Jew, J. Kneale's b. c., 3 years, by Jim Johnson-Semaphine, 116 pounds, $200.. (Overton)
2—Watchman, F. T. Clarke's ch. c., 3, 115½, $200.. (Taral)
3—Harry Alonzo, J. F. Quigley's ch. h., 6, 125, $100.. (Camp)
4—Souvenir, 3, 107. 7—King Paul, 4, 128.
5—Romping Girl, 3, 105. 8—Rose Howard, a., 120.
6—Alaho, a., 125. 9—Francisean, 3, 107.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Jack the Jew	7—5	30—1..Alaho	10—1
5—2..Watchman	4—5	30—1..King Paul	10—1
10—1..Harry Alonzo	4—1	15—1..Rose Howard	5—1
7—1..Souvenir	2—1	15—1..Francisean	5—1
8—1..Romping Girl	1—1		

Won by a neck; a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Kinglet	112	Mabel Glenn	98
Shelly Tuttle	109	Fannie B	96
Factotum	107	Miss Dixie	95
Fusileer	107	Panway	95
Old Dominion	103	Mendicant	95
Tingle	101	Tom Moore	89
Prig	101	Austin	89
Chiswick	100		

SECOND RACE.—A handicap for two-year-olds, of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile.

Intermission	120	Perseus	100
Religion	117	Volley	95
Fanchion III.	114	Castleton	93
Bonaparte	106	Tutor	92
Yankee Doodle	103	Wellman	85
Bessie Browning	101		

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; penalties and allowances. One mile and a quarter.

Santiago	124	Sabilla	99
Harry Alonzo	119	Gutta Percha	99
Certainty	114	Golden Gate	99
Tom Skidmore	114		

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for maiden two-year-olds, of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One half mile.

Fred Train	110	Elisa Belle	107
Nantucket	110	Catalina	107
Fay	107	Rebea	107
Annot Lyle	107	Gladiola	107
Swagger	107	Venetia II.	107
Hendrix	107		

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for maiden three-year-olds, of $5 each, with $400 aded, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile.

Inquirendo	112	Escape	109
Silk	112	Ballinsloe	107

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Hugh Penny	116	Hazelton	102
Captain T.	108	Little Tom	99
Lochinvar	102		

QUICK DECISIONS AT CLEVELAND.

Altao, Bright Regent, and El Rami Go Well in Harness.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 30.—Instead of the long-drawn battles that have marked nearly every day of the Grand Circuit since it began at Saginaw, everything but the 2:30 trot was over in one-two-three order this afternoon. This suited the crowd, for the weather was quite raw and became chilly toward night.

The sport began with a facer for the talent in the 2:15 trot, for which both James L. and Newcastle had a strong following. Few imagined, when Altao stepped off with the first heat in 2:12¼, after a brush with Newcastle, that the bay stallion from the Pacific coast could win the race. He was the contending horse all through the eight heats of the 2:15 class at Detroit last week, and therefore not expected to be in form here. James L. had been laid up in eighth place while Newcastle sampled the Californian. Oakland Baron, a three-year-old, had led at the pole in the first heat for three-fourths of the journey and set the pace again in the next mile. The colt could not carry his clip further than the head of the home stretch, and then, as Altao passed him, James L. took up the fight. He closed on the leader in the last furlong, but was still half a length back at the wire in 2:11¾.

The great spurt sent James L.'s stock up again and he was the tip for the third heat. Oakland Baron spurted off in front, as before, but Altao had him beaten at the half. Newcastle looked dangerous until he lost his stride and James L. was the only hope of the talent. Salisbury's sturdy trotter was going faster than ever and had two lengths the best of it as James L. made his rush through the stretch. The mile in 2:10¾, is the best one to Altao's credit so far, and his performance shows him to be a better horse than any one fancied.

After Oakland Baron dropped back he came on again, and in trying to pass Gretchen as the rail the sulkies crashed together. Both drivers were thrown, Gretchen got clear of her "bike" and galloped past the wire before she was captured. Her driver, McCarthy, came within an ace of another injury, as the Baron's sulky shaft went through his coat, grazing his side. Milam, who drove the colt, had an injured hand, but nothing serious, and the young trotter did not get far when he was stopped. As there was no intentional foul, the judges placed both horses, neither standing for any money.

A formidable field opposed Bright Regent in the 2:14 pace, but the fleet four-year-old was steadily supported at even money, and made a runaway race of it, taking the Buffalo crack out of the bunch in the first heat and outfooting Dudley by a short length in 2:11¾. Then the 4,000 people treated the crowd to a couple of eyelash finishes when Peerless challenged Bright Regent in the last two heats. The nimble youngster had plenty to spare, however, even in the second heat, when he went to the half in 1:04, to the three-quarters in 1:30¼, and then came back to a 2:14 gait in the last quarter.

For a 5 to 1 favorite, El Rami, who had been in two hot-heat races last week, was carelessly driven. Driver Bonner fooled away the first heat, instead of lifting his trotter home ahead of Spinaway, but the game young stepper from the metropolis was not affected by this waste of effort. In the second heat he outfooted Spinaway in the second heat, the rest was easy. Birdie Clay, who chased the gelding out, being set back for a foul.

The free-for-all trot is the first thing on Wednesday's card, but with Directum lame at Detroit there is nothing to give Azote a race unless Hulda starts.

Between heats the bicycle riders will make their appearance. A two-mile dash for Sanger, Tyler, and Kilnaman is first, and seven riders are named for an open dash of half a mile. Finally, John S. Johnson will go a mile, paced, in an attempt to beat 2:00.

The summaries:

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse, $3,000.

Altao, b. s., by Altamont-Sally M., by Oregon Pathfinder, (McDowell)	1	1	1
James L., b. g., (Quintin)	8	2	2
Newcastle, b. g., (Splan)	2	11	6
Baron Rogers, br. s., (Curtis)	5	4	8
Oakland Baron, br. c., (Milan)	6	9	12
Gretchen, b. m., (McCarthy)	9	3	11
Fred B., br. g., (Whitney)	4	7	4
Monette, blk. m., (West)	7	6	5
Adelaide McGregor, b. m., (J. C. Curry)	10	10	7
Eloise, blk. m., (Shank)	11	9	9
Dandy, b. g., (McCall)	12	8	10
Maud C., blk. m., (Patterson)	10	12	9

Time—2:15¾; 2:11¾; 2:10¾.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse, $2,000.

Bright Regent, ch. g., by Prince Regent-Bright Eyes, by Blackwood Chief, (Geers)	1	1	1
Peerless, b. m., (Stewart)	3	2	2
Dudley, b. s., (McDowell)	2	3	4
Phenol, g. m., (Starr)	4	8	4
Be Sure, b. s., (Rolfus)	7	4	3
Kentucky Star, b. g., (Howard)	5	7	7
Arlington, b. s., (Boyd)	6	5	11
Major Hal, b. s., (Dellinger)	10	6	6
Sable Gift, b. s., (Saunders)	6	10	8
Nydia, b. m., (Bogash)	8	9	10
Judge Sterling, r. g., (Dodge)	11	11	9

Time—2:11¾; 2:09¾; 2:10¾.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse, $3,000.

El Rami, ch. g., by Wildnut-Nelly Benton, by General Benton, (Howard)	2	1	1
Spinaway, br. m., by Clay, (Ketcham)	1	2	8
Red Wilkes, b. m., (Lawrence)	3	9	2
Lake Erie, br. g., (Quintin)	9	8	4
Sacaza, b. s., (McCarthy)	4	6	3
Birdie Clay, r. m., (Coyle)	5	3	7
Tattle Clark, r. m., (Patterson)	7	7	5
Maynard F., g. g., (Jockers)	7	5	6
Mayflower, b. f., (Bernard)	6	5	9

Time—2:14¼; 2:14¼; 2:16¼; 2:17¾.

GOODWOOD'S OPENING DAY.

The Prince of Wales Won the Richmond Stakes with Persimmon.

LONDON, July 30.—As usual on the opening day at Goodwood, there was a big crowd of lovers of racing at the Chichester track ot-day, the most striking figure being the Prince of Wales, who wore a white "bowler" hat, set well back on his head, and was democratically delighted when his colt Persimmon won the Richmond Stakes. The Prince is here as the guest of Sir Henry James (Baron Ayleston) at his residence, Drayton, making one of a merry house party.

Richard Croker, Michael F. Dwyer, Joseph Arthur, and Mr. Schoenfield were among the New-Yorkers in the paddock and betting ring. Mike Dwyer told a United Press reporter that he did not back anything to win the Stewards' Cup.

Florizel II., owned by the Prince of Wales and Capt. Machell's Ravensbury, are equal favorites for the Goodwood Cup, which is to be run for on Thursday. The Prince has requested The London Standard to deny the report that he had asked Capt. Machell to withdraw Ravensbury in favor of his horse, which unsportsmanlike conduct had been attributed to him.

No American horses were started to-day, though M. F. Dwyer had both Primrose Knight, his recent purchase, and Harry Reed entered for two of the events.

The Stewards' Cup, run for over the six furlongs straight course, was won by Sir Tatton Sykes's filly Wise Virgin, three years old, with Undecided second, and Amandier third. There were eleven other starters. The betting was 12 to 1 against Wise Virgin, 5 to 1 Undecided, and 9 to 1 Amandier. All the rest were at long prices.

Persimmon by St. Simon-Perdita II., owned by the Prince of Wales, won the Richmond Stakes for two-year-olds, at three-quarters of a mile. Douglas Baird's Chapmfleurie, by Springfield, was second, and the Duke of Portland's His Reverence, by St. Simon, was third.

Well-bred Trotter Sold.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 30.—W. C. France of this city has sold to Frank McVey for $1,000, the two-year-old bay colt by Red Wilkes-Roan Fanny, by Mambrino Kinga. The dam of the colt has three performers, Fanny Swope, 2:19¾; Burlesque, 2:25¾, and Mattie Swope, 2:30, already in the standard list.

Saratoga Races Postponed.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 30.—Owing to a very heavy rain, to-day's races have been postponed until to-morrow, when to-day's card will be run off.

RUSIE WAS INVINCIBLE.

New-Yorks Win Easily from the Washington Ball Team.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 17; Washington, 5.
Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 5.
Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 2.
Louisville, 18; St. Louis, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1..Cleveland	52	34	.605
2..Pittsburg	48	32	.600
3..Baltimore	48	31	.581
4..Boston	42	32	.568
5..Cincinnati	45	35	.563
6..Chicago	47	39	.552
7..Philadelphia	41	34	.547
8..Brooklyn	41	36	.532
9..New-York	40	36	.526
10—Washington	25	40	.352
11..St. Louis	28	52	.350
12..Louisville	17	59	.224

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The New-York baseball team had a walk-over with the home players to-day. Manager Schmelz utilized nearly all his men, but they availed him nothing. Rusie was invincible, while the local pitchers were pounded from the start to the finish of the contest. Weather warm, and attendance 2,200.

A new umpire, named Hurst, called the balls and strikes. John Heydler, a local amateur, decided the base plays.

Butler, New-York's new fielder, played an excellent game. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	1	1	0	0	1
Joyce, 3b	1	1	1	2	1
C'tw'ght, 1b	1	1	10	0	0
Mcguire, c	0	1	4	1	0
Cpogan, c	0	0	2	1	1
Hes'mer, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Abbey, cf	1	1	1	1	0
Crooks, 2b	0	0	2	6	0
Shiebeck, ss	0	0	1	2	1
Boyd, p	0	0	0	0	1
Malarky, p	0	1	0	0	0
*Mahoney	0	0	0	0	0
†Mercer	1	1	0	0	0
Total	6	8	122	13	5

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Butler, lf	2	2	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf	4	4	1	1	0
Y.Halt'n, cf	3	3	2	0	0
Davis, 3b	1	2	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	3	7	2	1
W.Clark, 1b	0	0	3	0	0
Stafford, 2b	2	2	2	4	0
Farrell, c	2	3	2	0	0
Wilson, c	0	0	4	0	0
Rusie, p	2	2	1	2	0
Fuller, ss	1	2	3	2	0
Total	17	23	27	11	1

*Batted in place of Boyd. †Batted in place of Malarky. ‡Rusie and Fuller called out; former on infield hit, latter for cutting third base.

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3
New-York	3	4	5	1	2	0	1	1	—	—17

Earned runs—Washington, 5; New-York, 11. First base on errors—New-York, 3. Left on bases—Washington, 9; New-York, 4. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 6. Struck out—By Boyd, 3; by Malarky, 2; by Rusie, 5. Home runs—Joyce, Abbey. Two-base hits—Cartwright, Tiernan, Van Haltren, Davis, Rusie, Fuller. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Van Haltren, (2,) Stafford, Farrell. Wild Pitches—Boyd, Malarky. Umpires—Messrs. Hunt and Heydler.

"PHILLIES" BUNCHED THEIR HITS

Defeated the Brooklyn Nine in a Hard-Hitting Game.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The Brooklyn club made its first appearance of the season here to-day and was beaten. The local team hit the ball hard in the second and eighth innings, Hamilton and Thompson scoring home runs in the latter inning by sending the ball over the right-field wall. The visitors knocked out a volley of singles in the eighth, 4 runs being the result. Weather clear. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
H'milt'n, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Turner, lf	1	2	2	1	0
Hallman, ss	1	2	3	3	0
Del'h'ty, 2b	1	2	3	2	2
T'mps'n, rf	2	1	0	0	0
Cross, 3b	0	1	1	7	0
Clements, c	2	1	5	1	0
Gretchen, b. m., (McCarthy)	9	3	11
Fred B., br. g., (Whitney)	4	7	4
Monette, blk. m., (West)	7	6	5
Adelaide McGregor, b. m., (J. C. Curry)	10	10	7
Eloise, blk. m., (Shank)	11	9	9
Dandy, b. g., (McCall)	12	8	10
Maud C., blk. m., (Patterson)	10	12	9

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	3	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b	1	2	0	2	0
Tr'dway, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Cr'er'an, ss	1	1	2	7	0
Lach'ce, 1b	1	1	13	0	0
Daly, 2b	1	1	4	3	0
Anders'n, lf	1	1	4	0	2
Grim, c	0	1	1	0	0
Lucid, p	0	1	0	3	1
Total	5	12	27	15	3

Philadelphia .....0 4 0 0 0 0 0 6 0—10
Brooklyn .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 0— 5

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn, 4. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Brooklyn, 9. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 1; Lucid, 2. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Lucid, 1. Home runs—Hamilton, Thompson. Two-base hit—Taylor. Sacrifice hits—Cross, Boyle. Stolen bases—Griffin. Double play—Cross, Clements, and Boyle. Passed ball—Clements. Umpire—Mr. Burnham.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg .....0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—3
Chicago .....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2

Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Chicago, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Foreman and Merritt; Hutchison and Kittridge. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Donald.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville .....2 0 0 1 8 1 4 0 2—18
St. Louis.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Base hits—Louisville, 20; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 8. Batteries—Inks and Warner; Kahner and Staley, and Kissinger and Miller. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

Boston and Baltimore game at Boston was postponed on account of rain.

Carter Gives Up Baseball.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 30.—Walter F. Carter, the ex-Yale pitcher, was here to-day and stated that he was out of baseball for good. He declared that he had put his old uniform in the fire and would begin the study of law this Fall. There is a prospect that he and ex-Capt. Hinkey of the Yale eleven will both enter the Yale Law School this Fall and room together during their course there. This plan is carried out Carter will be the principal coach of the Yale baseball nine for two years, and Hinkey of the football eleven. Carter does not believe the rumor that Sullivan and Thomas, the crack Amherst battery, are coming to Yale this Fall, intending to try for places on the Yale nine next Spring. Under the new eligibility rules, which require a year's residence at Yale necessary for a player coming from another college, neither would be allowed to play next year, and, as both men are juniors, they could not play as seniors before graduation.

Orange Nine to Play Corning.

The Orange Athletic Club baseball team will play the Corning nine Saturday at Orange Oval. The Corning nine is very strong, and is made up of college ball players. The game will be called at 4 P. M.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THE COLUMBIA

Mr. Cramp Gives His Idea of the Speed Trial of the Cruiser.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—In speaking to-day of the run against time of the Columbia from Southampton to New-York, Charles H. Cramp, the head of the firm that built the cruiser, said:

"It was never intended to see what time the Columbia could make in crossing the ocean or to have her compete in any way with the great transatlantic steamers in point of time. She has not enough engineers, firemen, or any other portion of the crew to make a fair test of that kind. Neither was she ever built for it.

"Sufficient coal cannot be carried to bring her over under forced or assisted draught all the way, the same as the great transatlantic greyhounds. The conditions not being similar, a comparison would necessarily fail.

"What to me would be of the greatest importance during the trip would be to see the greatest maximum speed that could be maintained for the longest time—say, for twelve or fifteen hours at a stretch. Of course, it will be interesting to know what time she will make, taking into consideration the weather, the various fogs and winds to be encountered—the good with the bad. One trip would not tell the story by way of comparison; but one trip is better than none at all.

"I omitted to inquire in regard to the quality of coal she was carrying. I understand that she has not the best quality of Welsh. This would make a difference in the speed obtained."

Work on the St. Paul, the sister ship to the St. Louis, the International Navigation Company's new liner, Mr. Cramp said, was being rapidly pushed forward. The new vessel will be ready for the company in October. It is expected that her speed will excel that of the St. Louis.

When asked as to the condition of the shipbuilding trade, Mr. Cramp said:

"Shipbuilding is a spasmodic business. It is hard to foretell what it is likely to be from season to season. We are busy now, and have work to last us for some time. As long as the competition is so great between the steamship companies, cutting freight and passenger rates, business with them will be unprofitable. This may have some bearing on the shipbuilding interests, if it is not discontinued."

Saleswoman's Suit for Slander.

RICHMOND, Va., July 30.—Miss Louisa Gibson, saleswoman in the dry goods house of Miller & Rhoades, has brought suit for $10,000 damages against Thomas G. Todd and wife, who are members of the Grace Street Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Dr. W. E. Hatcher is pastor. The plaintiff alleges that Mrs. Todd and two other women went to Miller & Rhoades and told the firm that Miss Gibson had made a statement that reflected upon Mrs. Hatcher's way of dealing with stores; that the women demanded the discharge of Miss Gibson, and that Miller & Rhoades asked for and received her resignation. The plaintiff denies that she ever reflected in any manner upon Mrs. Hatcher.

Priests Ask the Closing of Breweries.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—Bishop Phelan of the Pittsburg Diocese of the Catholic Church will this week receive a petition from the priests of his district, asking that he take some action to close the big breweries of the St. Vincent Brotherhood at Latrobe. The priests have long regarded the smoking stacks of the Loretto Breweries with disfavor. During the retreat at Loretto, which came to a close last week, the matter was brought to a crisis by the determination that the priests should not be longer connected with the liquor business if their petitions would avail.

Accident to Ferryboat Castleton.

The Staten Island ferryboat Castleton put out from St. George yesterday afternoon and met with an accident to her machinery when about half way up the bay. The boat was on her 5 o'clock trip, and only a few passengers were on board.

The Southfield of the same line, bound in the opposite direction, came to the assistance of her disabled consort, and transferred the Castleton's passengers to her own decks. A tug towed the Castleton back to St. George.

Purse for the Blind Boatkeeper.

A few weeks ago the crew of the pilotboat William H. Starbuck, No. 6, made up a purse of $250, which they presented to their former boatkeeper, J. H. Moore.

Moore lost his sight by the accidental explosion of a signal gun, and was very much in need of money. At yesterday's meeting of the Pilot Commissioners it was decided by the board to add $150 to the amount subscribed, making $400 in all, which Moore will receive.

WOMAN TARRED AND FEATHERED

Men and Women of Jayville, N. Y., Heap Indignities upon Mrs. Covey for Having Eloped.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 30.—Jayville, a village on the fringe of the Adirondack forest, above Carthage, has been the scene of the punishment of a woman, in a manner which has outraged decency.

Mrs. Bert Covey of Jayville left that place some time ago, and it was alleged that she had eloped with a man of the place. Nothing was heard of her until Saturday, when she suddenly returned. Sunday two men called on her, telling her that if she did not immediately leave the place, she would be tarred and feathered. She went to Pitcairn on Monday, and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the two men who had threatened her. She returned home in the evening.

When the train stopped at Jayville, and the woman stepped off, she was suddenly surrounded by a crowd of men, who seized her, and took her into the railroad freight house, where they stripped her. There was a crowd of women present, dressed in men's clothes, and with blackened faces.

The men held the woman down on the floor while the women applied tar and feathers with a paint brush, completely covering her with the stuff. Then they left her. She was taken to her mother's house, where a physician was called, who found that one arm and a number of ribs were broken. It is said that almost all of the parties concerned in the case are known, and warrants will immediately be sworn out for their arrest.

STEALING BY THE HIDDEN TREASURE GAME

How Evildoers in Spain Obtain Money from Small French Tradesmen.

From Le Journal des Débats.

There is an association of evildoers in Spain which practices the hidden treasure game. Their artifice is a well-known one, but human cupidity and credulity are inexhaustible mines. Those evildoers have thought that they could do their work successfully across the mountains; and we have to confess, even if the national pride should suffer, that they have won and are winning victories every day in our country. They proceed in the following manner:

They send to small dealers, to wine dealers preferably, a letter as follows:

"An affair of the gravest importance upon which depends the future of my adored daughter, fifteen years old, and motherless, and presently at a boarding school in Malaga, and the terrible situation in which I am placed, compel me to appeal to you, although I am only slightly acquainted with you; for you are the only person whose memory I have retained during my short sojourn in Paris.

"A Captain-Treasurer in the Spanish army, I was compromised by a political lawsuit, and I am, at this moment, a State prisoner in this city. I wish to ask if you will aid me in the recovery of a sum of 800,000f. in banknbills, which I am compelled to conceal in an iron safe in the surroundings of Paris.

"In my precarious situation, if you will give to me your word of honor to serve me with loyalty, and to keep our relations absolutely secret, I will send explanations of my affair to you. I must warn you that I insist upon the presence of my daughter at the opening of the safe, and I pray you advise me if you are willing to defray the traveling expenses of my child, and of the servant who is to accompany her, for all my money has been confiscated at my arrest. Or would you come for her yourself, in Spain?

"My daughter will take to you a valise which is in her possession, and which contains a plan of the land, and explanations discover the safe to me difficulty.

"To reward you for the eminent service which you shall have rendered to me, I will yield to you a third of the sum which is to be regained.

"As I cannot receive your letters in the prison, because they would be read by the keepers, I beg you to address them to my servant, who does not know about the affair, but who is trustworthy, and will give them to me securely. You may address me as follows: 'Ramon Costa, 32, Calle de San-Pablo, Barcelona, Spain.'

"To be more secure, instead of your name, write 1124, and sign in the future in the same manner.

"I cannot give you longer details before I have received your reply, and, impatiently awaiting your letter, I pray you to accept my compliments.

"Signed, ARTURO DE GUZMAN."

If the wine dealer takes the bait, and asks for information, Guzman, who knows no obstacles, sends a photograph of his daughter, Enriquita; letters from the boarding school mistress, Dolores; a certificate, covered with the most authentic seals, proving that he is a prisoner.

One sends 1,200f., another 1,300f., a third 4,500f., a green grocer 5,000f., a cook, all her savings, amounting to 600f. None of them is troubled with the throught that it may not be right to take in this fashion the money of Spain. Thirst for gold and seduction of mystery overweigh all other considerations.

Two of the thieves have been arrested at Perpignan: a false Spaniard, Antoine, alias Antonio, and a Catalonian, Pedro Bagué.

The eleventh chamber of the Police Court tried this case yesterday.

Luignard pleaded for the prosecution; Lagasse and Felicien Paris for the accused. Publication of the judgment was ordered for the information of credulous people.

The court condemned the accused to imprisonment for five years, and a fine of 3,000f. The court ordered that the sums stolen should be returned to their owners, and that notice of the judgment be published at the Treasury's expense in ten journals of Paris and twenty journals of the department.

WIFE WOULD MAKE NO COMPLAINT

Mrs. Sebillotte's Husband Tries to Strangle Her—He Is Discharged.

Louis Sebillotte, the French dyer of 2,147 Third Avenue who was arrested Monday night for strangling his wife, was arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth at the Harlem Court yesterday. His wife presented herself before the Magistrate, but refused to make a complaint.

She said that her husband became angry with her without cause Monday night, and after locking all the entrances to the store, threw her on a table, seized her by the throat, and began to strangle her. Her screams attracted the attention of the neighbors, who called a policeman. She said if the policeman had not burst open the side door of the store and broken her husband's clutch on her throat, she would have been murdered.

She declined, however, to make a complaint. She said that her husband had promised her to start for France in the steamer on Saturday next, and go to his brother's house in Paris, where he would place himself under treatment for a nervous malady, produced by liquor.

Sebillotte acknowledged that he had assaulted his wife, and said that he was extremely sorry for it. He had done it while in a fit of nervousness, and did not remember anything about it. He said he would start for France on Saturday's steamer.

The pleadings of the wife and the promises of the husband had their effect on the Magistrate, who dismissed the case and discharged the prisoner.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"The Chieftain" at Abbey's.—The season at Abbey's Theatre will begin early in September with a magnificent production of the new comic opera, "The Chieftain," in which Mr. Francis Wil

Wednesday
July 31-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 13-14

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

Purchases for Additions to a Large Sixth Avenue Store—Details of the Auction Sales.

Mr. Philip Jeselson has sold, for Edward Jansen, to Benjamin Altman of B. Altman & Co., the property at 114 to 120 West Nineteenth Street, 100 by 100, with four four-story brick tenements. This property adjoins the store of the firm of B. Altman & Co. The tenements will be removed and a large addition will be built to the firm's establishment. Nos. 110 and 112 West Nineteenth Street, respectively, 25.10 and 25 by 100, and 117 West Eighteenth Street, 25 by 84, were last week acquired by B. Altman & Co. for the same purpose. The firm's present building occupies a plot 121 feet front on Sixth Avenue by 153.10 on Nineteenth Street, and 93 feet on Eighteenth Street.

Mr. F. Littel has sold, for the Lawrence estate, to David E. Oppenheimer and Oscar Hammerschlag, the lots, 85.6 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 162 feet east of Columbus Avenue.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, for D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., to the plaintiff, James Floy, at $14,800, the three-story brownstone dwelling 64 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 185 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 100.11.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 37 and 38 Gramercy Park, east side, 37.5 1-7 feet south of Twenty-first Street, 39.5 1-7 by 80, two five-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, $9,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 252 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 233.3 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brownstone tenement.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles Strouse, referee, 1,706 Park Avenue, west side, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,940.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Frederick Smyth, referee, 161 and 163 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, beginning 200 feet east of Seventh Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $29,765.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Hannah Noonan to Arthur Street, west side, 325 feet south of Pelham Avenue, 25 by 118.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of the Church of the Holy Nativity to lot on north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 475 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by irregular, with three feet front on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, brick and stone church building.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Samuel Street, north side, 350 feet north of Franklin Avenue, one-story frame shed, by M. J. Leahy; cost, $100.

No. 134 East Sixty-sixth Street, three-story brick dwelling and stable, by Henry O. Havemeyer of Greenwich, Conn.; cost, $25,000.

No. 30 East Broadway, five-story brick store and flats, by John Jacob Astor of 839 Fifth Avenue; cost, $20,000.

Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 273 feet east of Avenue of the Republic, one-story frame open shed, by B. A. & G. N. Williams of 20 East Ninety-second Street; cost, $500.

Elsmere Place, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, two two-story and basement frame dwellings, by Kandel & McBrien of 539 East Eighty-sixth Street and 101 King Street; cost, $5,000.

No. 106 East Thirty-first Street, five-story brick building, (not described,) by James Wall of 202 West Thirty-first Street and Ed. H. Kelly of 274 West Fifteenth Street; cost, $16,500.

Nos. 109 and 111 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, by Arnold Adler, alterations to two four-story frame tenements; cost, $200.

Van Nest Station, by New-York Catholic Protectory, alterations to a four-story and attic brick protectory, male department; cost, $27,000.

Nos. 112 and 114 Cannon Street, by James Gregory estate, alterations to a six-story brick factory, store, &c.; cost, $250.

Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, southwest corner, by John Massimilus, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $1,500.

317 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, by Nathan Low; alterations to a two-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $75.

Tremont and Washington Avenues, northwest corner, by William Clarke, alterations to a three-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $400.

Nos. 11 and 13 East Sixtieth Street, by John E. and Eva K. D. McGovern and another, of 11 East Sixtieth Street, alterations to two five-story brick dwellings; cost, $3,500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

East Avenue, east side, 103.6 feet north of Flushing Avenue, two-story brick produce store, 25 by 59, $2,400; McCullaugh & Ostendorf, owners.

Market Avenue, southeast corner of B Street, two-story brick produce store, 25 by 25, $2,200; Wichern & Mangles, owners.

Varet Street, north side, 293.5 feet east of Bushwick Avenue, three-story frame flat, six families, 28 by 74, $3,000; Wexler Brothers, owners.

Bedford Avenue, west side, 183 feet north of De Kalb Avenue, four-story brick flat, eight families, 28 by 74, $10,000; J. J. Brenner, owner.

McDonough Street, north side, 200 feet west of Hopkinson Avenue, four-story brick flat, 17.6 by 60, $6,500; F. W. Lawrence, owner.

McDonough Street, north side, 100 feet west of Hopkinson Avenue, four four-story brick flats, eight families each, 25 by 60, $40,000; same owner.

Hopkinson Avenue, west side, 80 feet south of McDonough Street, two four-story brick flats, four families, 20 by 56, $6,000; W. McClenahan, owner.

Myrtle Avenue, east side, 70 feet south of Himrod Street, two one-story frame stores, 25 by 50, $2,000; Magner & Barry, owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, July 30.

80TH ST, 309 West; George W. Levy to Adhemar Fleux..... $100

11TH ST, 326 East; Joseph Kuhn to Wilhelmina Lynch..... 3,500

47TH ST, 127 East; Maude A. Wilson and husband to George R. Bristow, ex. prop. and..... 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 18, and other property; Henry J. F. Weyheusen and wife to Thomas J. Farrell..... 5,000

135TH ST, 178 West; Annie E. Brown to James W. Redmond..... 1

135TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 16x99.11; James W. Redmond to Johanna M. Storp..... 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lot 15, map of South Washingtonville, 34.1x147x84.1x140.4; Catharine Norz to William Withers, Jr..... 4,100

RAILROAD AV, e s, 130 ft n of Bathgate Av, 50x150; Emanuel J. Attinelli and wife to Sarah A. Miller..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Sarah F. Miller to Lydia B. Attinelli..... 2,000

AVENUE A and 1st, 3d St, s w corner, 17x75; Rosetta Wolff and husband to Moses Lehmann..... 8,750

VERMILYEA AV, n s, 100 ft e of Emerson St, 75x125, Andrew J. Connick and wife to Mark L. Kelley..... 2,700

5TH AV, e s, 228.6 ft s of High Bridge or Fordham Landing Road, 34x87x irreg.10; Frank Yoran and wife to John J. Duffy. 1

148D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Mary Van Nest to Mary J. Ryan. 11,200

112TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 100x100.11; John Engeland to Daniel Hallecy and wives to Clement L. Despard..... 1

163D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25x112.6; George Griffiths to Thomas Scott.

ROAD LEADING TO RESIDENCE OF A. R. Van Nest and others, at centre line of 200th St, 64.10x435; Sarah A. Willet to Marie Kidwell..... 18,000

SAME PROPERTY; Martha J. Wooster and another, individually and as executrix of James S. Willet, to Sarah A. Willet..... 1

FOREST AV, w s, 59 ft s of 166th St, 20x97.3; Paul G. Decker and wife to Frederick Seel..... 7,900

TINTON AV, w s, 42.6 ft s of 163d St, 18.11x95; John W. Decker to Emil W. Boettcher..... 6,300

WASHINGTON AV, s e s, 154.9 ft n e of Quarry Road, 18.9x100x irregular; Joseph P. O'Donnell and wife to Konrad Amann..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 40.10 ft s of 149th St, 61.3x115.5x99.11x105.6; William Broadbelt and wife to Henry P. De Graaf..... 1

154TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 12th Av, 100x99.11; L. Francis Therasson, Jr., to John J. Hopper..... 11,000

119TH ST, 307 West; Sarah Darragh to Matilda Henry..... 20,500

88TH ST, s s, 262 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Clement L. Despard and wife to John J. Egan and another..... 1

78TH ST, 149 East; Sarah A. De Venny to George E. Flint..... 1

74TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98; Daniel Killian and wife to Manhattan Bohemian-American Real Estate Society..... 20,000

106TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.11; Paul Hoppel and wife to Leah Hamilton..... 10,775

LOT 376, map Arden property, Twenty-fourth Ward; Nettie J. Jones to William D. Connor..... 1

LOT 386, same map; same to same..... 1

POPLAR ST, s s, 190.9 ft w of Main St, 50x105.2x irregular; Walter L. Thompson, referee, to George H. Ehrgott..... 1,035

POPLAR ST, s s, 99.10 ft w of Main St, 49.10x37.1x50x43.11; Walter L. Thompson, referee, to William J. Arnow..... 610

24TH ST, 209 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; John M. Hughes and wife to Joseph H. Cain..... 1

26TH ST, 161 West; the executors of Peter Hynes to Rosa R. Stratton..... 13,250

SAME PROPERTY; Peter H. Hynes and wife to same..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 12 to 18; John Stemme and wife to Darius O. Mills..... 80,000

MANHATTAN AV, 111; Alfred O. Ernst to Marie Ernst..... 1,000

66TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.5; John O. Baker and wife to St. Nicholas Skating and Ice Company.. 45,000

115TH ST, s s, 117.6 ft w of 2d Av, 17.0x100.11; Frederick Schuck and wife to Pauline Wolf..... 17,000

27TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Henry C. Goodwin to Gilbert S. Coddington, ½ part..... 50,000

5TH AV, w s, 50.6 ft n of 27th St, 28.2x125; same to same, ½ part..... 140,250

SAME PROPERTY, also n s of 27th St, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Matilda E. C. Goodwin, executrix of Matilda E. Coddington, to Henry L. Goodwin..... 380,500

MAIN ST, n s, 80.0 ft n of Prospect St, 29.6x100; Harry V. Morgan to John P. Hawkins..... 1,300

Recorded Leases.

WALLACE, Hiram, and others to Rosa Jackson; 252 and 254 Broome St, 5 years. $2,300

KOSTER, John N., to the Empire Cut Glass Company; fifth floor of 607 West 30th St, 2 years..... 1,300

AMEND, Bernard, to James Soden; store, &c., 439 West 49th St, 3 years..... 480

ROOSEVELT, James R., and others, trustees &c., to Ellen T. C. Fallon; s s of 44th St, 331 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x100.5, 20 years..... 500

McLEAN, John S., to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; all right, &c., to the bulkhead, w s of 12th Av, opposite Horatio St, 81.6x— 4 10-12 years..... 1,200

LADEW, Edward R., and others to same; s s of 44th St, 350 ft e of 1st Av, to bulkhead line, East River x— to 43d St x350x— to 44th St, 20 years..... 7,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., and wife to Thomas B. Hidden; same; committee for Charles T. Reynolds; n s of 148th St, 179.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years...$16,000

SAME to George S. Hamilton; n s of 148th St, 159.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years..... 16,000

COUGHLIN, Peter, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Anthony Av, 37.6 ft n of 175th St, 1 year..... 7,500

DAVIDSON, Solomon, and wife to Herman Lehman; n s of 62d St, 286 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years..... 2,000

DAVIDSON, Solomon, to Herman M. Solomon; 133 East 83d St, 1 year..... 4,000

BERGOFF, Henry H., and wife to Isaac Butler; s s of Poplar St, 199.9 ft w of Main St, 1 year..... 500

EARLEY, Susan, to James McLaughlin and Ellen O'Neil; s s of 65th St, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 1,500

FINCK, George, and wife to Ella O. Willits; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 126th St, 3 months..... 16,000

SAME to Sarah H. Powell; same property, 3 months..... 64,000

GOODWIN, Henry L., to Matilda E. C. Goodwin, individually and as executrix; w s of 5th Av, 50.6 ft n of 27th St, (five mortgages,) 5 years..... 209,625

SAME to Thomas T. Sherman; n s of 27th St, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 50,000

GOODWIN, Clifford C., to Matilda E. C. Gwin; w s of 5th Av, 50.6 ft n of 27th St, 28.2x125, (two mortgages,) 1 year. 26,125

HORTON, William W., and wife to D. K. De Beixedon; 158 Wooster St, 3 years.... 5,000

HAMILTON, Leah, and husband to Paul Hapel; n s of 106th St, 170 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 700

KELLY, Mark L., to Andrew J. Cormick; n s of Vermilyea Av, 100 ft e of Emerson St, 3 years..... 1,500

KIDWELL, Marie and Frances R., to Bowery Savings Bank; n s of 41st St, 65 ft e of 3d Av, &c., 1 year..... 16,300

LESTER, Asbury, and wife to Welcome S. Jarvis, trustee of E. Palmer, &c.; n s of 147th St, 192.2 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 8,000

SAME to same; n s of 147th St, 175.6 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 8,000

SAME to same; n s of 147th St, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 4,000

LYNCH, Wilhelmina, to Michael J. Collins; s s of 11th St, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 2-3 part, 1 year..... 500

LEVY, Isabelle, and another to Julius Mautner and another; 123 Columbia St, 1 year..... 5,000

LILLIS, John, and wife to Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 365, map of McGraw estate, installments..... 1,250

LACY, Elizabeth and Michael, to Henry Lockwood; s s of 31st St, 175 ft e of 8th Av, &c., 1-7 part, 1 year..... 1,000

KEOGH, Thomas W., and wife to John B. Smith; 40 Great Jones St, 1 year.. 18,000

NAUER, George, to George Ringler & Co.; 151 1st Av, demand..... 2,500

McGILL, John, and wife to Henry Fulling; n half of Lot 216, map of Hyatt farm, 5 years..... 2,000

MAPES, John A., to John H. Powell; n s of 94th St, 463 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 10,000

McGILL, Mary L. and George W., to Minnie E. Usher; n w corner of Palisade Av and South Av, 1 year..... 2,500

McCULLAGH, Patrick H., to Emanuel Statz; n s of 126th St, 110 ft e of West 3d Av, 1 year..... 2,500

BRETTELL, Frank, and William S. Querineau and William H. Dench to Jno. B. Smith; s s of 107th St, 125 ft e of Madison Av, demand..... 3,823

CAIN, Joseph H., and wife, to Welcome S. Jarvis, trustee for Fannie Draper; n s of 26th St, 250 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 50,000

SAME, to John M. Hughes; same property, 1 year..... 15,000

ELY, Arthur H., to Union Dime Savings Institution; e s of Wooster St, 218.3 ft n of Bleecker Street, 3 years..... 200,000

JAEGER, William D. H., and wife, to William Ahlborn; e s of Lexington Av, n of 60th St, 1 year..... 2,000

RYAN, Mary J., to Mary Van Nest; s s of 143d St, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 8,200

ROTHKIRCH, Herman, to Carl Faber; s s of Fordham Place, 225 ft e of Grand Av, 5 years..... 3,000

SEEL, Frederick, to P. G. Decker; w s of Forest Av, 59 ft s of 166th St, 5 years..... 4,000

SCHELLENBERG, Charles F., to Charles A. Flammer; e s of 10th Av, 74.1 ft n of 26th St, 3 years..... 14,500

RATHGEBER, George, and wife, to Friederich Millerring; n s of 118th St, 231.4 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year, (three mortgages)..... 3,000

STARKE, Emilie, to Gustav Berg and another, guardians of Edith and Arthur Haupt; 4 shares of stock of Franklin Av, 229.5 ft s of 170th St, 2 years..... 1,500

STORP, Johanna M., to Anne E. Brown; 178 West 135th St, 1 year..... 1,350

STEINMANN, Sigmund B., and wife to Randolph Guggenheimer and another; 123 West 92d St, collateral..... 5,000

SCHOENSIEGEL, Gertrude and Adolph, to Lena Giegerich; s s of 6th St, 90 ft w of Avenue C, 3 years..... 2,500

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING AND ICE Company to J. O. Baker; n s of 66th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, installments..... 44,500

VAN HORN, John A., and wife to Catharine A. Carpenter; s s of 16th Av, Lot 409, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,000

WOLF, Pauline, to Frederick Schuck; s s of 115th St, 117.6 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 12,000

YEAMANS, Charles N., and wife to the New-York Life Insurance Company; n s of 25th St, 110 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years..... 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, as guardian, to F. A. Bryan..... $5,041

BELL, Jared W., to Bank of the Metropolis..... 1

BROWN, John C., and others, executors, to Howard Potter, trustee..... 1

BUTLER, Jacob D., to G. S. Hamlin..... 1

BELMONT, Perry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 200,000

DORSETT, Eliza M., to R. W. Stuart... 4,030

FREEMAN, Ansel L., to First National Bank City of Brooklyn..... 2,500

GRIFFEN, Charles, and others, trustees, to Mary W. Willets, five assignments.. 50,500

SAME to Charles Griffen and others, trustees..... 19,000

HEWLETT, Joseph L., to Laura F. Van Riper..... 2,500

JORDAN, John, to John Hardy..... 10,550

OVERINGTON, Harry, to Elizabeth Wright..... 1,000

SOLOMON, Herman M., to Marx Solomon..... 4,000

TRIPP, Smiten V., to G. Waldo Smith... 4,000

THUM, George, to Abraham Michelbacher. 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Nathaniel B. Hoxie, Sr. and Jr., trustees..... 2,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to William N. Crane..... 1

YOUNG, Peter and Nicholas P., to Queens County Bank of Long Island City..... 25,000

Lis Pendens.

94TH ST, s s, 581 ft w of Columbus Av, 17 ft front; 94th St, s s, 632 ft w of Columbus Av, 17 ft front; David B. Sickels, receiver, against Henry Budelman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

11TH AV, s s, Lot 523, William's Bridge; Barbara Gertz against Patrick McQuade and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

116TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of 6th Av, 40 ft front; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Jacob D. Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

64TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft front; Elizabeth W. Aldrich against Alice Leo and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

GOUVERNEUR and Henry Sts., n e corner, 39.6 x106.5; Mary F. Hayes against Charles Barker, trustee, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office,

115TH ST and Pleasant Av, s w corner, 74x75.8; Tony Altieri against Christopher Lochmann, owner and contractor..... $488

17TH ST and Union Square, s w corner, 60x100; Toni Caporli against C. S. Wadsworth, owner; J. N. Dexter and Robinson & Wallace, contractors..... 98

UNION SQUARE, 39 and 41; 17th St, 28 East; John Corrigan against C. S. Wadsworth and others, owners; John W. Dexter, Robinson & Wallace, and Balthasar Diehl, contractors..... 59

99TH ST, 208 and 210 East; Louis Kohn against Frederick Bornkamp, owner and contractor..... 56

AVENUE C, 178; Elias Kranz against Mary Reich, owner and contractor..... 73

8TH AV and 111th St, n w corner, 25x100; T. Riggio and others against George M. Martin, owner; Pietro Altieri, contractor..... 84

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class VII.—1—Downes vs. Vernam.

Class VII.—2—Heidelbach vs. New-York Steam Company. 3—Young vs. Granite State Provident Association.

Class VIII.—4—Gibbs vs. Hall. 5—Matter of Stigmayer. 6—Clayton vs. Palmer. 7—Renwick vs. Renwick. 8—Putzel vs. Genett Air Brake Company. 9—Neonis vs. McLaughlin. 10—Coleman vs. Spencer. 11—Matter of Mercantile Cash Register Company. 12—Miller vs. Edwards. 13—Dexter vs. Kaplan. 14—Candee vs. Candee. 15—Cohn vs. Jarecky. 16—Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn vs. Cudlipp. 17—Bogert vs. Bogert. 18—Wood vs. Rohlfe. 19—People ex rel. Blackinton Company vs. Roberts. 20—McNulty vs. Brennan. 21—Perry vs. Woltmann. 22—Jones vs. D'Paxy. 23—Atwater vs. Busch. 24—Valentino vs. Juch. 25—Fearing vs. Fearing.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austin, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Bangs. 2—Bassin. 3—Bauer. 4—Bender. 5—Chambers. 6—Cooper. 7—Eaton. 8—Ford. 9—Halsey. 10—Hendry. 11—Knickerbocker Press. 12—Koppel. 13—Mallory. 14—New River Mining Company. 15—Nicholas. 16—Patent Cereals Company. 17—Serrell. 18—Smith, administrator, &c. 19—Standard Company. 20—Standard Mantel and Slate Works. 21—Stuyvesant Press. 22—T. S. Wheeler. 23—W. B. Wheeler. 24—Palmer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term.—Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Open at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 12 M.

1046—Levy vs. Levy. 1048—Behnke vs. Behnke. 1049—McDonald vs. McDonald.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Estate of Joanna Trilliard. Estate of Holder infants. 1020—Contested will of Mary L. Jones. Wills for Probate, at 10:30 A. M.—Francis Howland, Henry Goebel, Jr., Sarah A. Wallace, Louisa M. Smithers; at 2 P. M.—Max Levy, Elizabeth Seidler.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lewis for the people.

1—William P. Devine. 2—Matteo La Maida. 3—Maggie Brown, James Stuart. 4—Frank Horn. 5—John Connors. 6—George Woltz. 7—John McKenna, William R. Bleakman. 8—Charles Pfeiffer. 9—Domenico Abboncante. 10—Abraham S. Friedland. 11—Minnie Miller. 12—Caesare Capra. 13—Nicholas Geisler. 14—Henry L. Warner. 15—Joseph Smith, Michael O'Connell, William Fern, James Graham, John Barry, and Thomas Boylan.

Pleadings.—1—Timothy Rooney. 2—John O'Hara, Patrick J. Hefferan. 3—William H. Swartout. 4—Thomas Sullivan. 5—John Hunt. 6—Frank Hahn. 7—John Golden. 8—Henry Schueshardt. 9—Thomas M. Beatty. 10—Hugh McCormack. 11—Edward Howard. 12—Aron Basch. 13—Michael Donovan. 14—Bernard J. Fagan. 15—Henry Hellman. 16—Dennis Mullins. 17—Albert Kuhn. 18—Morris Arnovitch, Frank Krege. 19—Young Bow. 20—William Torpey, John O'Connor. 21—Clara Harris.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Seybel vs. Wilson—Louis L. Delafield. Waldron vs. Waldron—Frederick S. Wait.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Gottlieb vs. Kaufmann—John Watt. In re Burkhalter—Richard M. Henry.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Herman Weiller vs. Charles Stiller—Adrian T. Klernan. Jacob Gottschalk vs. George Hutzler—Bernard Douris.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Leony & Dominguez, exporters and commission merchants at 84 Broad Street, this city, and 12 Mercaderes Street, Havana, Cuba, made an assignment yesterday to Felix Rey, without preference. The partners are Jose de Leony and Ricardo Dominguez, both now residents of Havana. The deed is signed by Mr. Dominguez only, who is in this city at present. The business of the firm has largely been shipping sugar machinery and supplies to planters in Cuba. The assignment is attributed to the unsettled condition of Cuban trade in consequence of the insurrection, which caused a cessation of remittances to the firm. A few months ago the firm asked an extension from its creditors, and the first payment is about to mature. Mr. Leony went to Cuba to try to collect money due the firm, and is still there.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $48,224 against Frederick F. Beals of 47 Broadway, in favor of Barclay H. McCarty, as assignee of William L. Patton & Co., stockbrokers, for balance due on a note made by Mr. Beals on March 2, 1891, on which he has made several payments. The note is secured by 770 shares of the stock of the Bois Manufacturing Company, as collateral, and it is stated in the judgment that this stock will stand as security to the judgment. Mr. Beals said he had nothing for the Sheriff to levy upon.

—John Wilson & Co., tropical fruit importers of New-Orleans, who have immense concessions in Spanish Honduras, filed proceedings in the District Civil Court yesterday asking for a respite from their creditors of six, twelve, and eighteen months. Assets, $150,944; liabilities, $105,944. Revolutions in Central America, together with severe freezes of the last Winter, which destroyed whole train loads of fruit en route to the West, are assigned as the causes of their trouble.

—Four executions, for $10,297, have been received by the Sheriff against Moses Schlansky, formerly a dealer in carpets and house-furnishing goods. The judgments were obtained by Franklin Bien for money loaned to Mr. Schlansky in 1892. They are in favor of Mary Cohen, for $2,671; Jacob Finkelstone, for $2,638; Rachel Weinberg, for $2,612, and Louis Levy, for $2,361.

—John McLaren of this city filed an assignment here yesterday as a dealer in bicycles at 394 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, to John K. Erskine, Jr., giving a preference to the Star Cycle Company for $200. Mr. McLaren is a lawyer at 170 Broadway, and went into the bicycle business at Poughkeepsie under the style of the National Cycle Company on May 1.

—An attachment for $6,608 has been received by the Sheriff against Henry J. Bird of Illinois, in favor of Abel T. Howard of this city, on an assigned claim for money advanced to Mr. Bird by the Bird Paper Manufacturing Company of New-Jersey.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $2,225 against the East Shore Terminal Company of Charleston, S. C., in favor of John R. Cowen, on a claim for unpaid interest coupons on mortgage bonds.

Perhaps the Boy Tells the Truth.

From The Des Moines (Iowa) Review.

Little Kent Parsons had occasion a few days ago to visit the dentist and have a tooth filled. He had been there once before, and this fact made a remark from him to the effect that he'd rather go to the dentist's than to go fishing all the more of a surprise. Kent says he really likes the dentist who filled his tooth; in fact, he thinks it great fun to sit in the big chair and have the little spinning thing go round and trim out the place for the filling. The little boy friends of Kent, who have themselves visited dentists' offices, say they can't understand him at all.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Prices and Very Moderate Speculation.

TRADING MOSTLY LOCAL SWITCHING

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Lower—Cotton Neglected—Coffee Firmer.

The grain trading was very quiet and chiefly in a scalping way, with prices lower with the West and moderate offerings on foreign account, while local longs realized. Provisions were depressed and closed lower. Cotton was very dull and hardly changed. Coffee was fairly active and tended higher.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	75 @	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	28½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	48¾@	48⅝
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.40 @	$3.70
Flour, straights, Winter	3.55 @	3.75
Cotton, middling uplands	7 @	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	12.00 @	12.75
Lard, Western steam	6.57½@	6.57½
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	17½@	18
Sugar, granulated	4 3-16@	4½
Coffee, Rio No. 7	15¾@	16¼
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7½@	8⅜
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	11.85 @	11.75
Lead	3.52½@	3.55

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined 1½c on weaker cables, lower West and local liquidation; rallied ⅝c with the West; declined ¼c on realizing and moderate foreign selling; closed weak at 1@1¼c decline, with a dull speculative trade. Spot was 1¼c lower, and very dull. Sales, 5,400 bushels, including 3,300 bushels No. 2 red, Detroit at 75c, delivered, and 2,100 bushels No. 2 red, at September price, in store.... Quotations at close: No. 2 red, free on board, 2c over September, afloat; No. 2 Northern, 2¼c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 77½; No. 1 hard, afloat, 79½c; No. 1 Manitoba, 79¼c.... Clearances hence, 16,381 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 20,151 bushels; exports, 24,975 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 121,594 bushels; in the interior, 429,092 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened weak and declined ¼c with wheat, and West rallied ⅝c on local covering, and closed firm at ¼c decline, with a dull trade.... Spot was moderately active at unchanged prices. Sales, 95,000 bushels, including, for shipment, 56,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, at 1⅝c over September, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 2 white, at 1¾@1¾c over September, free on board, afloat; and 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 43¾c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 48⅝c, and 5,000 bushels do, at 1¼c over September, delivered.... Receipts, 85,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 159,959 bushels; in the interior, 214,580 bushels.... Clearances hence, 251,408 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 291,413 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were a trifle more active and ¼c higher, with trading only on local account.... Spot were dull and weak at nominally unchanged prices.... Sales, 44,000 bushels, including No. 3 white, delivered, at 32c; do, clipped, 34c; No. 3, 32c; No. 2 mixed, 28½c; No. 3, 28c; rejected white, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 29¾c; track mixed, 30¼c for 2,000 bushels; track white, 32@40c for 42,000 bushels.... Receipts, 36,600 bushels; export, 30 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	25,000	75 @75¾	75
August	90,000	74 15-16@75¾	75
September	1,255,000	73 @75¾	75¼
October	20,000	75⅜@75⅝	75⅝
December	575,000	76¼@77	76½
May	40,000	79¼@79¾	79¼
Total	1,945,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	.. @..	48¼
September	130,000	47⅞@48¼	48¼
October	10,000	47⅛@47½	47½
May	10,000	41 @41¾	41¾
Total	150,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	.. @..	28¼
August	....	.. @..	27¼
September	75,000	26¾@..	26¾
October	....	.. @..	26⅞
No. 2 white—			
September	....	.. @..	28½

FLOUR—The jobbing demand was without life; owing to the decline in wheat, while receivers were willing to make concessions, and the general tone weak. Sales, 3,600 bbls. Clears, 2,250 bbls. Patents, 2,250 bbls clear, and 250 bbls fine, at quotations.... Arrivals, 13,999 bbls and 9,659 sacks; exports, 598 bbls and 10,589 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 16,591 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.00@$3.10
No. 1	3.15@ 3.30
Clears	3.40@ 3.60
Straights	3.60@ 3.80
White wheat, straights	3.80@ ..
Patents	3.60@ 3.80
Special brands	4.00@ 4.05
City patents	4.50@ 4.75
City clears	4.00@ 4.25
City extras	.. @ 3.55
City supers	.. @ 3.40
City fine	.. @ 3.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@ ..	.. @ ..
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.00@ ..
No. 1	2.70@$2.90	3.00@3.10
Clears	2.90@ 3.00	3.05@ 3.30
Straights	3.30@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.70
Patents	3.55@ 3.70	3.70@ 3.90
Special brands	3.80@ 3.90	4.05@ 4.60

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and easy; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.25@$3.65; fancy, $3.75.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.90; Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.80@$3; white do, $3.10@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 95c; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Dull, but steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.55@$3.90; cut, $3.95@$4.30; ground, $3.50@$3.65; including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.55.

RYE—Dull; State offered at 53c, on track, and 56c, in boatloads.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at

terms; to Rotterdam, 2 loads at 4½d; British steamer, to arrive, general cargo, hence to Red Sea ports, China, and Japan, on private terms, September; British steamer, 1,806 tons, phosphate, Savannah to Hamburg, on private terms; two Norwegian steamers, 455 and 278 tons, fruit, hence to the West Indies and back, one trip, on private terms; British steamer, case oil and general cargo, Philadelphia and New-York to Havana, time charter; bark, 940 tons, staves and lumber, hence to Cadiz and back, from Seville, general cargo, $3,300 and port charges; British bark, deals, Grindstone Island to east coast of Ireland, 41s 8d; bark, 393 tons, hence to Demerara, $1,550; schooner, general cargo, hence to Port-au-Prince, 50c per bbl; schooner, general cargo, hence to Miragoane and back with logwood, lump sum and port charges; schooner, lumber, Pascagoula to New-York or a Sound port, $6.75; schooner, lumber, Fernandina to New-York, $5; or New-Haven, $5.12½; schooner, lumber, Brunswick to Philadelphia, $4.25; schooner, 548 tons, creosoted pilings, Perth Amboy to Jacksonville, $700 and loaded; schooner, coal, hence to Jacksonville, on private terms, quotable about $1; British schooner, coal and wire, hence to St. John, N. B., 70c and $1.40; British schooner, coal, Edgewater to St. John, N. B., 70c; schooner, coal, Port Liberty to Dover, 65c and towages; two schooners, coal, Port Liberty to Gardiner, 95c.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week include 120,380 pks flour, 8,582 pks cornmeal, 175,425 bushels wheat, 497,400 bushels oats, 400 bushels barley, 11,350 bushels peas, 434,875 bushels corn, 1,224 bales cotton, 3,556 bbls spirits turpentine, 10,033 bbls resin, 211 bbls tar, 1,528 bbls pork, 314 bbls beef, 14,014 pks cutmeats, 49,773 pks butter, 41,718 pks cheese, 5,177 ice lard, 7,542 kegs lard, 1,189 bbls whisky, 4,609 hhds tobacco, 2,120 pks tobacco, 9,924 bales wool, 263 bbls beans, 2,087 bbls cottonseed oil, 868 bbls molasses, 1,925 bags peanuts, 37,278 pks eggs, and 470 pks rice.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic products for the week were $6,311,003, and since Jan. 1, $198,088,019, against $214,232,781 same time last year. The week's exports included 75 bbls pot ashes, 81 bbls pearl ashes, 1,100 lb beeswax, 51,989 bbls wheat flour, 25 bbls rye flour, 2,537 bbls cornmeal, 109,491 bushels wheat, 106,943 bushels oats, 2,191 bushels peas, 402,200 bushels corn, 421 box candles, 2,516 tons coal, 4,468 bales cotton, 11,385 bales hay, 1,157 bbls spirits turpentine, 6,915 bbls resin, 33 bbls tar, 96 bbls pitch, 500 gallons sperm oil, 25,476 gallons lard oil, 1,417 gallons linseed oil, 116,856 gallons cottonseed oil, 9,425,-544 gallons petroleum, 5,945 bbls pork, 1,449 bbls beef, 890 tcs beef, 15,505,580 lb cutmeats, 450,966 lb butter, 1,042,700 lb cheese, 5,119,161 lb lard, 948 bbls rice, 100,631 lb tallow, 5,385 hhds tobacco, 1,937 pkgs tobacco, 185,475 lb manufactured tobacco, 900 lb whalebone.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 30.—For some time past the wheat bulls have been pointing to the steadiness of Liverpool, when our prices were declining. This morning circumstances were reversed, yesterday's advance in American markets meeting with a negative response from across the water. Holders were further discouraged by a slight improvement in the Winter wheat movement today. Prices had, therefore, to contend with adverse conditions at the opening this morning, about 1c being taken from yesterday's closings at the beginning of the session, and offerings being heavy enough to force a further decline within a very short time. During the morning The Orange Judd Farmer made public its estimate of crop conditions and yield to date. It reduced the condition of Spring wheat 6 points and estimated that crop yield at 165,000,000 bushels. Winter and Spring wheat combined were placed at 405,000,000 bushels. Temporary firmness succeeded the announcement, but too many sales, scalpers and local traders had wheat for sale, the consequence being that prices were unable to hold the moderate appreciation. Receipts in the Northwest were large, 388 cars arriving at Minneapolis and Duluth. Chicago had 121 cars. Withdrawals from store were 25,848 bushels, and 70,934 bushels cleared at the seaboard. Bradstreet's report of the world's stocks was not issued today. Closing Continental cables were irregular, no very important changes taking place.

WHEAT—September opened at 71⅝@71¾c, sold to 71¾c, closing at 71@71¼c—1⅛@1¼c lower than yesterday. Cash wheat was fairly steady; sales ranged from ½c lower to unchanged, with No. 2 spring at 71¾c. Receipts at principal Western points were 458,320 bushels; shipments, 160,-594 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 270,945 bushels; shipments, 20,181 bushels.

CORN—The corn market closed fairly steady for no particular reason other than the desire of a few "shorts" to take profits. Wheat certainly communicated no strength, nor did the crop prospects. The Orange Judd Farmer's report of Saturday on conditions had been maintained during the last month and that, with normal conditions for the next six weeks, there would possibly be a crop of 2,250,000,000 bushels. Receipts to-day were quite large, at 447 cars. Withdrawals from store were 159,416 bushels, and 291,413 bushels cleared at the seaboard. The early hours of trading presented an easy tone, but, as already mentioned, the close was at a slight improvement. Liverpool cables were quiet. September corn opened at 43c, sold down to 42¾c, rallied and closed at 43c—1c under yesterday. Cash corn was steady to ¼c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 270,935 bushels; shipments, 109,415 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 150,959 bushels.

OATS—No notable change for better or worse occurred in oats. The business was devoid of interest, and no new feature was developed. The tone and feeling of the corn guided the movement throughout the session. At the close, September oats were a shade under yesterday, a recovery from inside quotations having taken place. Receipts were 320 cars, and 60,000 bushels were withdrawn from store. Cash oats were weak early and steady later.

RYE—Was slow and weaker. Receipts were larger and there was practically no consumption demand. Futures were more freely offered. Receipts were 23 cars. On the regular market, No. 2 sold at 48c; sample sales were made at 46½c for choice No. 2 and at 45¾@46c for No. 3. September was offered at 49½c and October at 50½c.

BARLEY—Was slow, only carriers and cleaners were willing to buy. Offerings were small, but the demand was so light that they were fully ample. Receipts were 9 cars. Old 3 sold sparingly at 36c, and new at 38@39c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, lard, and ribs were all lower to-day. This was due to the decline in wheat and to the cheaper prices at which hogs were selling. George Phillips estimated the stocks of provisions in Chicago as follows: Pork, 33,000 bbls; lard, 100,000 tcs; ribs, 40,000 lb. These figures did not help prices any. At the close September pork was 42½c lower than yesterday, September lard 10c, and September ribs 12½@15c lower. Domestic markets were quiet and easy. Liverpool was dull and steady. Receipts were light and the shipments large. The cash market was easy.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 92 cars; corn, 238 cars; oats, 108 cars; hogs, 12,000 head.

FREIGHTS—There was a good demand for vessel room, and rates were stronger. Charters were made at 1¼c for wheat, 1¼c for corn, and 1c for oats to Buffalo, and at 1c for corn to Port Huron.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
July	70¾@70⅝	70¾@	69⅝@	70¼@
Sept	71⅛@71⅜	71¼@	70⅜@	71 @71¼
Dec	73⅛@73¼	73½@	72⅜@	73⅛@73¼
Corn, No. 2—				
July	43⅜@	43¾@	42⅜@	43¼@
Sept	43 @	43 @43¼	42⅜@	43 @
May	35⅜@	35⅜@35⅞	35⅜@	35⅝@35⅝
Oats, No. 2—				
July	23⅛@	24 @	23⅛@	23⅜@
Sept	22⅛@	23 @	22⅛@	22⅜@
May	25⅝@	26¼@	25⅞@	26 @
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Sept	$10.70	$10.70	$10.40	$10.40
Jan	10.70	10.70	10.50	10.55
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Sept	6.35	6.35	6.25	6.27½
Oct	6.35	6.35	6.32½	6.32½
Jan	6.35	6.35	6.30	6.32½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Sept	6.17½	6.17½	[illegible]	6.07½
Oct	6.07½	6.12½	6.05	6.05
Jan	5.65	5.65	5.55	5.55

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet; the feeling was steady; prices unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat, 70¼@73½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@72c; No. 2 red, 70¼@70½c; No. 2 corn, 43½c; No. 2 oats, 23@23¼c; No. 2 rye, 48c; No. 2 barley, 40@42c nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.21@$1.22; prime timothy seed, $5.75 nominal. Mess pork, per bbl, $10.37½@10.50; lard, per 100 lb, $6.20@6.22½; short ribs sides, loose, $6@6.05; dry-salted shoulders, boxed, $5.62½@5.75; short clear sides, boxed, $6.62½@6.75. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22. Sugars—Cut loaf, $5.31; granulated, $4.69; standard A, $4.56 per 100 lb. Linseed oil, as quoted by National Linseed Oil Company—Raw, 59c; boiled, 62c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	10,256	3,316
Wheat, bushels	53,460	26,274
Corn, bushels	162,000	26,086
Oats, bushels	171,600	98,801
Rye, bushels	7,050	2,076
Barley, bushels	2,150	..

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 17½c; firsts, 16@17c; seconds, 12@15c. Eggs were firm; fresh stock, 11c per dozen.

STATE OF TRADE.

WILWAUKEE, July 30.—Wheat in store opened ⅝c lower, and declined ¼c more owing to the unfavorable tenor of European advices and light exports from the seaboard; September opened at 72¼c, declined to 71¾c, rallied to 71⅞c, and closed at 71¾c, with cash entirely nominal. Sample wheat ¼@1c lower, but in moderate milling and carrying demand; supply fair; No. 1 Northern, on track, 75¼c; No. 2 Winter, on track, 70½c; No. 3 hard, to arrive, 70c. Sample barley is entirely nominal. Corn, 1@2c lower and quiet; supply fair; No. 3, on track, 42@42½c; No. 3, to forward, 44@45c. Oats steady and in fair demand; supply moderate; No. 2 white, on track, 27¼@27½c; No. 3 do, 26¾c. Rye, ½@1c lower, with a moderate demand and supply; No. 1 new, 51c. Flour firmly held, prices being based on $3.80@$3.90 for choice hard Spring wheat patents in wood. Provisions are higher; mess pork, $10.30 cash, and $10.40 September. Prime steam lard, $6.15 cash, and $6.25 September. Millstuffs are scarce and firm, ranging at $13.50@$14.50 for sacked bran, $14.50@$15.50 for standard middlings, and $17@$17.75 for white. Receipts—Flour, 4,200 bbls; wheat, 14,800 bushels; corn, 9,750 bushels; oats, 33,000 bushels; barley, 1,600 bushels; rye, 4,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 19,183 bbls; wheat, 650 bushels.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Flour—Market more active; receipts small; Winter patent, $3.75@$3.85; do, fancy, $3.40@$3.60; do, family, $3.05@$3.25; do, Spring patent, $3.70@$3.90; do, fancy, $3.30@$3.50; do, family, $2.90@$3.15; rye flour, Northwestern, $3.20@$3.40; do, city, $3.25@$3.45. Wheat—Receipts liberal; market steady; sample red, track, 66c; rejected, red track, 56½c. Corn—Light receipts; market more active; No. 2 mixed, track, 43@43½c; white ear, track, 42c; mixed ear, 43@44c; yellow ear, 44½c. Oats—Market quite firm and active; No. 2 mixed, old, track, 29½c; No. 3 mixed, new, track, 25c; No. 3 white, old, track, 29c. Pork—Market more active but steady; mess, $11.25; clear mess, $12.50; family, $12.50. Lard steady; fair demand; steam leaf, 6¾c; kettle, 6¾c; prime steam quiet but firm at 6.15@6.20c. Bacon steady; fair demand; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short rib sides, 6¼c; loose short clear sides, 7c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salted meats steady and quiet; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short ribs, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 6½c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Eggs—Receipts liberal; small demand; market easy; fresh near-by, 8c. Whisky easy and quiet; sales, 527 bbls at $1.22.

BUFFALO, July 30.—Spring Wheat—Market weak; demand light; sales, 12,000 bushels No. 1 hard, spot, 76¼@76½c; 10,000 do, 5c over Chicago, September; closing: No. 1 hard, 76¼c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 75¼c; Winter wheat dull; sales, 8,000 bushels Green Bay red, 72¾c; 1,000 bushels No. 2 red, Chicago, 70c, in store; 2 cars No. 2 red, track, 72½@73c; closing: No. 2 red, Chicago, 74½@74¾c; do, indiana, 76½c; do, Toledo, 78½c; No. 1 white, Oregon, 75c. Corn—Nominal on track, and offerings light; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 49½c; No. 2 corn, 48¼c, asked, on track; No. 2 yellow, 48c; No. 2 corn, 47c, store. Oats quiet; old firm; new unsettled; No. 2 white, old, sold 30½c; No. 3 white, 29½@30c; No. 2 mixed, 28c, on track; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 2 mixed, 27½c, asked, in store. Rye lower; sales, 3 cars No. 2, on track, 62@62½c. Flour quiet, steady, unchanged. Millfeed strong and yesterday's advance unchanged. Canal freights firm; spot wheat, 2½c; corn, 2c; oats, 1½c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 33,000 barrels; wheat, 160,000 bushels; corn, 90,000 bushels; oats, 285,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal —Wheat, 66,300 bushels; oats, 26,000 bushels. Shipments—Rail—Flour, 33,000 barrels; wheat, 12,000 bushels; corn, 82,000 bushels; oats, 185,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts, 8,210 bbls; shipments, 15,180 bbls. Bran firm; sacked, east side, 65c; country points, 62@64c; this side, sacked, 65@68c. Wheat lower; receipts, 93,368 bushels; shipments, 21,348 bushels; July, 70⅝c; August, 70c; September, 70¼c; December, 73c. Corn lower; receipts, 16,033 bushels; shipments, 62,852 bushels; July, 40c; September, 40½c; December, 36¾c; May, 31⅛c. Oats lower; receipts, 49,500 bushels; shipments, 18,524 bushels; July, 25c; September, 22½c; May, 25½c. Eggs higher at 8½@9c. Pork—Standard mess, $10.87½ per bbl; on orders, 50c higher. Lard—Prime steam, 6c; choice, 6.10c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5¾c; clear ribs, 6¾c; short clear, 7c. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¾c; short clear, 6¾c. High wines lower; steady at $1.22. Wool quiet; prices unchanged. Bagging—Order prices, 1¾ to 1¾c; 4¾c; 2 lb, 5c; 2¼ lb, 5¾c; iron ties, 65c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead firmer; sales, 2 cars Missouri at 3.32½c; 100 tons at 3.35c; 1 car Missouri and 5 chemical hard at 3.37½c. Spelter held at 3.70c; no sales.

BOSTON, July 30.—The market is very firm for wool and advices from all sections are favorable. The demand here was good and manufacturers are free operators. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are selling at 17@18c for X, 18@19c for XX and XX and above, 20@21c for No. 1, and 22@23c for fine delaine. Michigan fleeces are firm at 16@17c for X, 19@20c for No. 1, and 18c for fine delaine. Unwashed combing wools are in demand at 16@18c, for one quarter and three-eighths blood. Territory and similar wools are in good demand and selling in the range of 19@ 35c as to quality or on a basis of 36@38c for fine, 35@36c for fine medium, and 34@35c for medium. Pulled wools are active and firm at 30@32c for supers. Australian wool sells well at 18@24c, and Cape and Southampton wools are in demand.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 30.—There was a remarkable scarcity of trade in wheat to-day on the local market, and apparently no wonder. September opened at 67¾c, against 68¼c yesterday's close; sold up ⅛c, then down to 67@67¼c, and then up, closing scarcely steady at 67⅛@67¼c. Trade in December was of little more importance, closing at 68⅝c. The trade in cash wheat was of small volume. The millers took all offerings on the basis of 3c over September for No. 1 Northern. Receipts, 3,960 bushels; shipments, 81,000 bushels. On track: No. 1 hard, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 63c. Corn—No. 3, 43c. Oats—No. 3, 23½c. Flour quiet at $3.50@$3.90 for patents, $2.50@$3.20 for bakers'; production, 32,000 bbls; shipments, 35,-537 bbls.

DULUTH, July 30.—Wheat was weak again, opened 1c off, and ranged from that to ½c lower, closing at the bottom. They say it is a professional weakness, and that to-morrow a bulge is surely due. It was a dull session, holders standing firm while the price was offered down. Receipts were liberal. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 71¾c; July, 71¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70¼c; July, 71c; September, 69c bid; December, 70⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 68¾c. No. 3 Northern, 61¼c; rejected, 59½c. To Arrive—No. 1 hard, 72c; Northern, 71½c; inspected, 345 cars; last year, 262 cars; receipts, 110,909 bushels; shipments, 28,627 bushels.

PEORIA, July 30.—Corn—Receipts, 35,600 bushels; shipments, 16,250 bushels; market dull and lower; No. 2, 42¾c; No. 3, 42½c. Oats—Receipts, 71,200 bushels; shipments, 31,250 bushels; market steady; No. 2 white, 25¼@25½c. Rye dull and nominal. Whisky—Market firm; finished goods, $1.22.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Wool market quiet; prices firm and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, July 30.

BEEVES—Receipts, 40 cars, or 605 head, all consigned direct for exporters and city slaughterers with the exception of 13 head. The only transaction reported was the sale by Jelliffe, Wright & Co. of 13 cows, 735 lb average, at $1.50 per 100 lb; feeling steady; the demand for city dressed beef sides was only fair, with native carcasses selling mainly at 6½@8½c, but up to 9c for choice quality; Texas beef sold at 5@5½c. Latest cable advices quote refrigerator beef higher at 9@9¾c, and at Liverpool best quality is selling at 10c. American live cattle firm at 11@ 12c, tops at Liverpool, 12½c, estimated dressed weight. Shipments to-day on the Bovic to Liverpool, 300 cattle and 778 sheep for M. Goldsmith, 300 cattle and 710 sheep for J. Shamburg & Son, and 2,480 quarters of beef for N. Morris. On Wednesday the Paris will carry 1,800 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company and 500 quarters for D. H. Sherman; the Murengo, sailing for Newcastle, 142 cattle for M. Galdman, and the Marfield 100 cattle and about 600 sheep for different shippers; the Terrier, 12 cattle and 180 sheep to Demerara for L. S. Dillenbeck.

CALVES—Receipts, 113 head. Trade limited for the few offerings, but feeling firm. Good to prime State veals sold at $6@$6.50; best Bucks County do at $6.75; a bunch of grassers at $2.85, and a few buttermilks at $5.12½; dressed calves firm at 7@9c for city dressed veals, 6½@ 9c for country dressed, 4½@5c for dressed grassers, 5@6c for dressed buttermilks, and 5@6½c for little calves. SALES—JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—31 veals, 152 lb average, at $6.50 per 100 lb; 47 grassers, 184 lb, at $2.85; 24 veals sold Monday, 155 lb, at $6.50; 153 lb, at $6.50; 11 buttermilks, 182 lb, at $3.25. HUME & MULLEN—3 veals, 123 lb, at $6; 13 buttermilk calves, 153 lb, at $3.12½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3¼ cars or 7,267 head, 2 cars for city butchers, 5 cars for export alive, and 2¼ cars for the market. Sheep were in moderate request at steady prices; lambs opened moderately active and a shade higher, but closing quotations were unchanged, sold early in the day at full Monday's quotations, but closed a trifle weak. About 8 cars of stock part late arrivals, were held over. Ordinary to prime sheep sold at $3@$3.90 per 100 lb; medium to prime lambs at $4.75@$6; one car, choice, to an outside buyer at $6.25; dressed mutton in fair request at 4@7c, choice wethers selling in a small way at 7½c; dressed lambs firm at 9½@10c. SALES—J. H. WILLERSON—242 Kentucky lambs, choice, 67 lb average, at $6.25 per 100 lb; 208 do, 66 lb, at $5.30; 236 do, 65 lb, at $5; 165 do, 58 lb, at $4.87½; 71 Kentucky sheep, 94 lb, at $3.90; 9 do, 102 lb, at $3. NEWTON & CO.—188 Kentucky lambs, 66 lb, at $5.80; 3 do, 69 lb, at $5.50; 240 do, 64 lb, at $5.25; 344 Virginia do, 63 lb, at $4.75; 98 Kentucky sheep, 101 lb, at $3.55; 22 do, 94 lb, at $3.50. S. JUDD & CO.—245 Kentucky lambs, 67 lb, at $5.75; 47 Ohio do, 66 lb, at $5.50; 188 Ohio sheep, 85 lb, at $3.75; also Monday, 246 Kentucky lambs, 63 lb, at $5.50; 262 do, 60 lb, at $5; 56 State do, 68 lb, at $5; 99 do, 61 lb, at $4.90; 47 State sheep, 75 lb, at $3.75; 39 do, 96 lb, at $2.75; 24 do, 99 lb, at $3; 179 Kentucky do 107 lb, at $3.25. D. HARRINGTON—244 Kentucky lambs, 61 lb, at $5.12½. D. McPHERSON & CO.—220 Kentucky lambs, 69 lb, at $6; 228 do, 65 lb, at $5.25; 186 Virginia do, 62 lb, at $5.75; 167 do, 62 lb, at $5.50; 220 do, 63 lb, at $5.37½; 53 Virginia sheep, 88 lb, at $3.50; 49 do, 106 lb, at $3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 15 cars or 2,473 head, of which 755 were on sale; barely steady at $5.35@ $5.55 per 100 lb; country dressed firmer at 7@ 8¼c for medium to light weights. SALES—JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—66 State hogs, 161 lb average, at $5.55 per 100 lb; 1 do, 220 lb, at $5.50; 4 rough do, 267 lb, at $4.85; 2 do, 255 lb, at $4.50; also late Monday, 25 hogs, 140 lb, at $5.50; 5 do, 214 lb, at $5.50. S. JUDD & CO.—Late Monday, 79 State hogs, 186 lb, at $5.55; 4 rough do, 262 lb, at $4.55. NEWTON & CO.—83 hogs, 173 lb, at $5.45; 29 do, 172 lb, at $5.45; 3 do, 166 lb, at $5.45; 10 rough do, 274 lb, at $4.45. S. SANDERS—Late Monday, 11 State hogs, 157 lb, at $5.50; 147 do, 208 lb, at $5.45; 5 do, 218 lb, at $4.50; 13 do, 260 lb, at $4.45. HUME & MULLEN—Late Monday, 49 State hogs, 199 lb, at $5.50; 51 do, 173 lb, at $5.50; 68 do, 175 lb, at $5.50; 180 do, 195 lb, at $5.45; 60 do, 201 lb, at $5.40. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—183 State hogs, 175 lb, at $5.50; 104 do, 191 lb, at $5.50; 64 do, 186 lb, at $5.42½; 40 do, 206 lb, at $5.42½; 114 do, 223 lb, at $5.40; 33 do, 229 lb, at $5.35. G. DILLENBACK—Late Monday, 20 State hogs, 193 lb, at $5.50; 13 do, 171 lb, at $5.50; 41 do, 202 lb, at $5.45. A. W. LAMB—Late Monday, 262 Western hogs, 174 lb, at $5.50; 201 State do, 190 lb, at $5.50; 21 rough do, 314 lb, at $4.50.

BUFFALO, July 30.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 352 head; total for week thus far, 5,192 head; for same time last week, 8,712 head; consigned through, 312 head; none to New-York; on sale, 40 head; market opened quiet; closed firm; all sold; stockers, $2.40@$2.80; fair to good fat cows, $2.25@$3.25. Veals—Good to choice, $5.50@ $5; extras, $5.25. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,280 head; total for week thus far, 13,120 head; for same time last week, 22,880 head; consigned through, 600 head; to New-York, 900 head; on sale, 1,800 head, including hold-overs; market opened active for good, light hogs, but slow for heavy; market closed steady for light grades, and dull for all others; all sold; good light corn-fed Yorkers, $5.40@$5.45; good weights, $5.30@$5.35; grassers, $5@$5.15; good to prime heavy, $5@$5.10; mixed packers, $4.90@$5.10; roughs, $3.80@$4.25; stags, $3.50@$4. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 750 head; total for week thus far, 21,000 head; for same time last week, 32,250 head; none consigned through; to New-York, 250 head; on sale, 850 head; market opened about steady, but there were hardly enough on sale early to quote a range; market closed firm; all sold.

EAST LIBERTY, July 30.—Cattle—Receipts light; prices 15@20c higher than last week; prime, $5.80@$6.50; good, $4.40@$4.75; good butchers', $4.30@$4.40; rough fat, $3@$4; bulls, stags, and cows, $1.75@$3; fresh cows and springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Receipts light; market slow; best light grades, $5.40@$5.50; common to fair, $5.20@$5.30; rough, $3.50@$4.50. Sheep—Supply light; good sheep strong; lambs and other sheep slow; export, $4@$4.25; extra, $3.40 @$3.60; good, $2.80@$3.20; fair, $1.75@$2.40; common, 50c@$1; yearlings, $1.50@$3.50; Spring lambs, $3@$4.50; veal calves, $4.50@$5; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,593 head; native steers, $3@$4.80; cows, $3; Texas steers, $3.40@$3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 1,879 head; market dull and 10c lower; heavy, $4.70@$5; mixed, $4.30@$4.90; light, $4.75@$5. Sheep—Receipts, 1,503 head; market steady; 5@10c higher; no quotations.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 30.—There was a fair demand for cattle to-day, and prices were strong for all desirable stock. Hogs were weak, although the receipts were light. There was but a light demand, and, as offerings were augmented by a number left over from yesterday, they were greatly in excess of the requirements. Prices averaged 10c lower than yesterday. Arrivals of sheep were moderate, and there was a good demand. Prices gained 10c per 100 lb.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,000 head; extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.80@$5.90; choice to prime, 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, $5.25@$5.75; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.75@$5.20; common to medium steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $3.40 @$4.70; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.80; bulls, poor to good, $1.75@$2.75; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lb, $3.40@$4.10; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.40@ $3.35; cows and heifers, extra, $4@$4.25; cows, fair to choice, $2.60@$3.85; cows, poor to good canners, $1.75@$2.50; veal calves, good to choice, $4.50@$5.50; veal calves, common to fair, $2.50 @$4.25; Texas steers, $3.10@$4.65; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $3.20@$4.05; Western range steers, $3.05@$3.85; Western range heifers, $3.25 @$4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.85@$5.10; common to choice mixed, $4.60@$5; choice assorted, $5@$5.25; light, $4.75@$4.80; pigs, $3.40@$3.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700 head; inferior to choice, $2@$4; lambs, $3@$5.50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 30—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess easy at 76s 3d; prime mess dull at 61s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, dull at 57s 6d; do, medium, dull at 50s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 42s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 37s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 36s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 34s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 34s. Shoulders, square, about 12 lb, firm at 30s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 32s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined firm at 17s 9d. Spirits of turpentine dull at 21s. Resin—Common dull at 4s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 5½d; No. 2 red Spring firm at 5s 9d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 4s 3½d; July steady at 4s 3½d; August steady at 4s 2d; September steady at 4s 2d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £1 15s@£2 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet, but steady; American middling, low middling clause, July delivery, 3 40-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 40-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 40-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 41-64d@3 42-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 42-64d@3 43-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 43-64d@3 44-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 44-64d@3 45-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 46-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 47-64d@3 48-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 3 48-64d@3 49-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 3 50-64d, value.

LONDON, July 30—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 3d@11s 6d per cwt. for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96 degrees test, and 9s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet sugar—July, 9s 10½d; October-December, 10s 4½d. Linseed oil, 21s@21s 1½d per cwt.

LONDON, July 30.—At the wool sales to-day, the closing day of the present series, 12,949 bales were offered, which were of a fair to good quality, and sold well, and at par with the latest offerings. The business of the series is regarded as having been distinctly satisfactory. Not only did it open with prices materially higher, but, during the daily offerings and with the inaction of Continental operators in the early portion of the sales, the market steadily gained strength until the closing rates were the best of the series. This improvement was doubtless due largely to the activity of American dealers, who purchased heavily throughout, taking rather over 60,000 bales. These purchases embraced a much more varied selection of wools than usual. The Continental buyers toward the latter part of the series were obliged to make up for lost time in order to secure their supplies. They recognized the fact that the advance in values was quite firm to be dissipated, as they had hoped, and this added to the activity of the market. Yorkshire operators also purchased freely throughout the series. Crossbreds were especially sought for, in consequence of the prevailing falling off in cloth, running largely to the bright-hair varieties. These reflect the highest advance in prices, coarse growths advancing 1½d. Fine growths sold well, but with not such keenness in the competition as that displayed for the former, nor at such extreme figures. The total offerings available were 390,000 bales, of which the home trade took 258,000 bales, and the Continent 138,000 bales; 34,000 bales were held over. The sales of the bales in detail and the prices obtained were as follows: New South Wales—3,700 bales: scoured, 3½@1s 4d; do, locks and pieces, 5½d@1s 1½d; greasy, 4½@9d; do, locks and pieces, 2½@6¾d. Queensland—2,200 bales: scoured, 6½d@1s 2½d; do, locks and pieces, 5d@1s 1d; greasy, 5@9d; do, locks and pieces, 4½@10¼d; do, locks and pieces, 2¾@8½d. South Australia—1,100 bales; scoured, 5@11d; do, locks and pieces, 5½@9½d; greasy, 4½@8½d; do, locks and pieces, 3½@6d. Victoria—2,000 bales; scoured, 3¾d@1s 1d; do, locks and pieces, 4½@9¾d; greasy, 4½@7d; do, locks and pieces, 3¾@6¾d. Tasmania—85 bales; greasy, 6@7½d. New-Zealand—2,700 bales; scoured, 9½d@1s 1½d; greasy, 4½@10d; do, locks and pieces, 5d@1s 1d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—500 bales; scoured, 7½d@1s 1½d; greasy, 5¼@7½d.

BREMEN, July 30.—Petroleum, 6 marks 35 pfennigs for American.

HAVANA, July 30.—Markets unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 30.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7c; middling, 6¼c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 5 13-16c; net receipts, 14 bales; gross receipts, 15 bales; sales, 2,700 bales; stock, 97,724 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 30.—Cotton quiet, but steady; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6c; net and gross receipts, 29 bales; sales, 45 bales; stock, 4,904 bales.

GALVESTON, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6⅝c; low middling, 6 3-16c; good ordinary, 5 15-16c; net and gross receipts, none; stock, 10,343 bales.

Bounced Their Pastor.

From The Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Rev. G. W. Jordan, pastor of the Wrightstown African Methodist Episcopal Church, was unceremoniously "bounced" by his congregation Sunday night. Pastor Jordan related his tale of woe this morning to Justice Colding, a Camden official of his own race. He said he had been attending a conference out of town, and sent a telegram to his flock that he would be on hand to preach in the evening. When the pastor reached the church the congregation was singing an old-time melody. He mounted the pulpit steps, and was astonished by a sudden rush of the muscular male members of his flock, who grabbed him by the coat collar and arms and ran him down the aisle and out of the church. Pastor Jordan said the only explanation he could give of the incident was that the congregation was endeavoring to evade payment of $100 back salary due him. Justice Colding advised him to consult a lawyer.

Attempt to Abduct a Child.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—An attempt has been made to abduct Isabella Susanka, the eleven-year-old sister of George Susanka, the boy who mysteriously disappeared six weeks ago. The girl had been to see a dentist on the corner of Park and Mississippi Avenues. On leaving the office of the dentist, she was accosted by a well-dressed man about forty-five years old, who displayed a revolver and told her she must go with him under pain of death.

The stranger took her to a street car, and the two rode a mile west to Reservoir Park. There the stranger told her to wait for him a minute while he went for his buggy. Rain was falling and the streets were deserted.

As soon as her abductor turned a corner, the child fled. Seeing a woman in a doorway at Grand and Lafayette Avenues, Isabella ran to her and found shelter and protection. The child's story is corroborated by the dentist and a street car conductor. The police have a good description of the miscreant. The reward of $250 offered for the return of George Susanka has stimulated search for him.

New-Jersey Reports Sold.

TRENTON, N. J., July 30.—The State reports, aggregating a hundred tons of pamphlets, which have been accumulating in the State House cellars, were sold to-day by State House Custodian Bonnell to Nicholas Gebney of Phillipsburg, N. J., who bid 5⅛ cents per hundred pounds for the lot. The State will thus realize over $1,000 for the rubbish, which played so conspicuous a part in the work of the Senate investigating committee. The committee had the pamphlets measured and weighed, and the revelation of their existence, some of which had been paid for by the State at the rate of $5 and $6 per volume, led more than anything else to the recent reform in the State printing law. The pamphlets embraced reports in German and Italian, as well as in English.

To Visit Foreign Observatories.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Stevenson J. Brown, Professor of Mathematics, United States Naval Observatory, has been directed to visit the Greenwich, Paris, and Berlin observatories to investigate the administration of astronomical science at those institutions, with a view to comparing it with that of the naval observatory near this city where Prof. Brown has been stationed. Prof. Brown graduated at the head of the class of '76 at the Naval Academy, and in 1883 was appointed Professor of Mathematics.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS